

May 10 '22

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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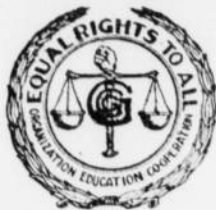
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Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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Our Ottawa Letter

Parliamentary Committee to be Appointed to Enquire into Freight Rates Despite Vigorous Protests of Progressives—Militia Estimates to be Cut

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

OF the parliamentary week now ended, Thursday was easily the most important day, for it produced a full-dress debate lasting more than six hours upon the government's proposal to refer the question of freight rate adjustments and the general problems bound up with the fateful Crow's Nest Pass agreement to a special committee of the Commons. The minister of railways' introductory speech was brief and business-like; he gave a rough history of the problem, admitted the general anxiety for substantial reduction in freight rates, and declared the government's complete sympathy with it. The question, however, had many ramifications, and it had been thought advisable to give parliament a chance to obtain the fullest possible information before a decision was reached. Mr. Meighen, after giving a more elaborate history of the freight-rate problem, attacked the government's proposal on the ground that the government, by this course, was seeking to evade the proper responsibility to formulate a policy, and that the reference to a committee was an unjustifiable invasion of the proper sphere of the Railway Commission.

Freight Rate Magna Charta

Mr. Crerar, who was in excellent form and spoke with great force and clarity, opposed the resolution on quite different grounds. He contended that the Crow's Nest Pass agreement was a definite contract for which valuable consideration had been given. It was the freight rate Magna Charta of the West, and from the Progressive viewpoint its further suspension was not an arguable issue, and that he could not support the establishment of a committee which proposed to treat it as an open question. The prime minister and Mr. Graham re-stated the government's case for a committee, and the former

lectured the Progressives for their attitude, warning them that their opposition to a committee might be a disastrous precedent for them in connection with other issues. Sir Henry Drayton moved an amendment whose real object was to extract a declaration of policy upon the Crow's Nest Pass agreement from the government, but a statement which Mr. King read out would only make the very vague promise that it would be revived unless its continued suspension were in the public interest. The speeches of Sir Henry Drayton, Mr. Stewart and others showed that the Tory party was not inclined to support the western attitude.

Freight Rate Fight Begins

From the Progressive side the best speech came from Capt. J. T. Shaw, who bluntly stated that if the C.P.R. demanded the cancellation of solemn contracts, their tactics would leave the Canadian people free to propose the revision of other contracts, like the railways' tax exemption privileges. J. Morrison and John Evans also voiced the Progressive objections to the plan proposed. The two Winnipeg Liberals, Messrs. Hudson and McMurray, declared their willingness to support drastic freight rate reductions but supported the idea of a committee.

On the Drayton amendment each of the three leaders made another speech, and Mr. Crerar announced that the same motives which induced him to resist the government resolution forced him to oppose it, so on the Drayton amendment the Progressives voted with the government and helped to reject it by 167 to 35. On the main motion the result was as anticipated, very close, and the figures first announced gave the government a majority of 17, 109 to 92. Subsequently it was discovered that four Liberals and one Tory had voted after they had been paired, and the real majority was cut down to 15. The committee will now be constituted, probably under the chairmanship of A. K. MacLean, and will get to work at once. The Progressives will have to keep up the fight to the limit of their power, but at present it looks as if influences hostile to the revival of the C.N.P. agreement had a powerful hold over both the old parties.

To Study Credit Problems

Monday, May 1, was private members' day, and a very varied fare was provided. After some questions had been answered, William Irvine led off with a resolution asking for a parliamentary committee to investigate the basis, function and control of credit and its relation to industrial problems. He pointed out a number of the weaknesses and mysteries of the existing credit system and emphasized the control which a limited number of bankers were able to exercise over the economic destinies of the community. He made out a good case for some investigation of the problem, but in view of the absence of Mr. Fielding, the government's financial authority, he agreed, at the request of the premier, to adjourn the discussion.

Fernand Rinfret wanted an alteration in the Election Act, which would prevent removal from one district to another operating as a disfranchisement, and the House approved of his proposals. It also endorsed a plea of W. M. German, of Welland, that our finance department should practice reciprocity with the American treasury in exacting an eight per cent income tax upon people who, while residing south of the boundary, work in Canada. Dr. Fontaine, of Hull, who is by way of being a social reformer, advocated a system of old age pensions and found the House sympathetic in theory. Major Power next gained its endorsement for two minor changes in the Pensions Act which seemed reasonably fair and would meet deserving cases.

Militia Estimates Cut

On Tuesday, Mr. King produced some correspondence between Messrs. Drury and Meighen in which the latter is found complaining about the activities of Mr. Manning Doherty in connection with the cattle embargo. Thereafter, Gen. Clark, a Tory soldier, treated the House to a long lecture upon its wilful foolishness in regard to the militia estimates, but it was obvious that his political ideas are not on a par with his military skill, for he gave voice to a number of exploded theories and discarded notions. At a Liberal caucus, held on May 3, the militia estimates were discussed, and as Messrs. Power, Cannon and other insurgents stood to their guns, the government had to agree to substantial cuts amounting, it is said, almost to a million dollars. Mr. Graham has declared that any reductions would entail danger to the nation, and his proper constitutional course ought to be immediate resignation, but it is highly improbable he will adopt it. The rest of Tuesday was consumed in the examination of various estimates, votes of the departments of S.C.R. and trade and commerce being tackled.

Private Members Get Busy

Wednesday was also given over to private members, and a wide range of topics were discussed. Mr. Deslauriers advocated a measure which would give workmen compensation for diseases incurred in the course of their vocations, and Mr. Duff wanted a subsidy to help Canadian fishing vessels to further victories in international races. Mr. Boyes raised the question of the lost pension rights of the Grand Trunk strikers in 1910, and it was agreed that he could revive the discussion if negotiations now being conducted by the government to secure these rights failed.

Mr. Woodsworth's bill to amend the criminal code and the immigration acts were, after some discussion, referred to committee, and D. M. Kennedy was allowed progress for a measure which seeks for justice in connection with some amazing transactions about half-breed scrip in the Edmonton district.

On Friday there was a long discussion about the vote of one-and-a-half millions for Quebec harbor. Mr. Lapointe and other Quebec Liberals declared it was an absolute necessity, but R. M. Johnson, Mr. Good and others on the Progressive side took the view, based on personal observation, that what Quebec harbor needed was not more facilities but greater traffic. Eventually Mr. Lapointe got his resolution through and was allowed to bring in a bill based upon it. He made like progress with a measure seeking a grant of five million dollars for Montreal harbor and a number of private bills were advanced. Mr. Fielding, who has been away most of the week, is now back, but declines to announce the date of the budget.



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Rice-Jones on Wheat Board

General Manager of United Grain Growers Limited Presents
Strong Case for Board

A STRONG case in favor of the re-establishment of the Canadian Wheat Board to market the crop of 1922 was made by C. Rice-Jones, vice-president and general manager of the United Grain Growers Limited, before the agricultural committee of the House of Commons, at Ottawa, on April 29.

Mr. Rice-Jones, who appeared as a member of the executive of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, as well as a representative of the U.G.G., first referred to the distressed condition of the agricultural industry in Western Canada, and said he thought everyone would agree that the restoration of prosperity to agriculture was a national question. He pointed out that wheat formed from 25 to 30 per cent. of the total exports of the country, and urged that it was in the national interest that the farmer should be enabled to secure the largest possible net returns for his crop. The farmers, he said, were dissatisfied with the present system of marketing. They did not feel that the wheat was being marketed to the best advantage on the markets of the world, and they believed that there was too much spread between the price that the producer received and the price that the consumer paid. There was an unnecessary profit taken by speculators, and it was beyond dispute that a large volume of wheat could be more economically marketed by a single agency than by a large number of traders.

The Present System

"I contend," he said, "that the wheat crop is not marketed on a scientific commercial basis. It is practically just dumped out in a heap, and the buyers come and take it at the price that they set. Seventy-five per cent. of it is thrown on the market in the fall. It is thrown on the market regardless of whether the market is in a position to absorb it or not. My contention is that that is not marketing grain; it is merely dumping it out, and if agriculture is going to be put on a paying basis, I feel very strongly that not only wheat, but all the products of the farm, have got to be marketed on a good deal more scientific and commercial basis in the future than they have been in the past."

The farmer, Mr. Rice-Jones claimed, was not to blame for dumping his wheat on the market in the fall, because his financial position did not permit him any choice. He was forced by his creditors to dump it on the market at the earliest possible time, regardless of whether there was a demand for it or not. The result was that advantage was taken of the situation by speculators to buy the wheat at a low price and reap the profit that should accrue to the grower of the grain.

A Trader's Market

Even the farmers' company which he represented did not have an opportunity to market the farmer's grain in the strict sense of the word. They could only follow the farmer's instructions and sell it to the best advantage when he gave the order. When the grain left the farmer's hands it passed into the control of dealers and speculators who were in a position to actually market the grain. The interest of those engaged in the grain trade, Mr. Rice-Jones pointed out, was, naturally enough, to make a profit for themselves, and it was not reasonable to expect that they would particularly worry themselves about securing for the farmers the best price obtainable on the world's market for the whole crop. Consequently the grain trade, however efficient its members might be from their own standpoint, could never take the place of a marketing system working for the farmer and acting as his marketing agency.

Supply and Demand

Mr. Rice-Jones also dealt at length with the argument that the present system was fair to the farmer because it gave to him the world's price for his wheat, which was the most he could obtain under any system. It was intimated, he said, that the law of supply and demand regulated the world's price, that that price was represented by the Liverpool market, and that the Winni-

peg market followed Liverpool. In a general way, he said, that was correct, but it was not correct in its entirety. There was a stage in between the time when the grain left the farmer's hands and when it reached the markets of the world, and there were intermediate influences which interfered with the farmer securing the world's price for his grain.

In support of this contention, Mr. Rice-Jones quoted from the report of W. Sanford Evans on the Georgian Bay Canal Commission, and produced diagrams compiled by Mr. Evans, showing first that a very large part of the Canadian Wheat crop was sold by the farmers in the last three months of the year, and that there were at different times of the year great differences in the spread between Liverpool and Winnipeg prices. The charts submitted showed also that at the time when deliveries by the Canadian farmers are highest, the Winnipeg price is much lower, compared with the Liverpool quotation, than at other seasons of the year, which made it clear that the present method of marketing does not give results to the producer in accordance with the general law of consumption demand.

A Temporary Proposition

It was to eliminate speculative profits, to save this money for the producers of the grain, and to market the crop on a commercial basis, that the farmers were asking for the re-establishment of the Wheat Board. Eventually the farmers desired to organize a pooling system of their own, and a committee of the Canadian Council of Agriculture had worked on that proposition for some months, but owing to several crop failures the farmers were in such a financial position that a voluntary pool would be inadequate to meet the conditions. Consequently they were asking for the re-establishment of the Wheat Board as a temporary proposition for one year, to tide things over until they could organize a pool of their own.

Another point advanced by Mr. Rice-Jones was that under the present system there were thousands of individual farmers competing with each other in selling their wheat to a comparatively few buyers. While this condition existed, he said, the buyers would get the best of the bargain every time.

Grain Dealers' Opposition

Dealing with the opposition to the Wheat Board proposal by the Grain Exchange, Mr. Rice-Jones said:

"There has been some argument made against the compulsory board by the gentlemen who are in the grain business. I must confess I have not heard any very strong argument against it yet. One thing I have not been able to understand. During the old Wheat Board all companies received the same handling charges, and in fact, because the carrying charge on street wheat was taken from the time the elevator took it in, the storage worked out at a little more than it did in the pre-war periods, as far as I remember. I know that our company made just as much profit as they have since, and in fact, slightly more per bushel than we have made some years under the operations of the open market. If there are no concerns in the grain trade that are not making any more than these charges would allow, why are they opposing the re-establishment of the Wheat Board? To my mind there is the fact that under the Wheat Board we made a fair profit per bushel on the grain we handled and showed a fair and reasonable profit at the end of the year. There is no reason that I know of why every other firm on the exchange should not have done the same thing. If that is the case, why are they opposing the re-establishment of the Wheat Board? It would look as if some of them, at least, must have made, in years when we did not have the Wheat Board, more profit than could be made by reasonable handling charges and a reasonable profit on the amount of grain they handled."

Summing up the benefits of the Wheat Board, Mr. Rice-Jones said it would prevent a large volume of wheat being forced on the market in the fall, and

The Grain Growers' Guide

the farmers would be able to do more fall work on the land and haul their wheat in winter when they could do it at less cost. Every farmer would get the average price for his wheat, and that would, he contended, be a benefit to the farmer's creditors as well as to himself. There was no doubt, also, that on the whole the spreads between grades would be narrower.

The Legal Question

Referring to the legal question, he pointed out that in addition to the opinion of the law officers of the Crown that the Wheat Board as formerly established was ultra vires, they had now a decision of the Manitoba Court of Appeal declaring that a section of Canada Grain Act dealing with the licensing of grain dealers was ultra vires. To Eastern members he would say that it was absolutely imperative that something be done to re-establish the Grain Act. Without any Grain Act there would undoubtedly be hundreds of mushroom firms and individual grain dealers springing up in the West, with the result that there would be undoubtedly a tremendous loss to the farmers. They had always looked on the Grain Act as the protection of the farmer in the grain business. Now they had it to all intents and purposes declared ultra vires, and when that matter was taken into consideration from a legal standpoint it seemed to him that the Wheat Board should also be considered at the same time.

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Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 10, 1922

Strong Case for Wheat Board

On another page of this issue we give a summary of the evidence of C. Rice-Jones, vice-president and general manager of the United Grain Growers Limited, before the agricultural committee at Ottawa, on the question of the Wheat Board. His evidence was one of the strongest arguments presented before the committee in support of the re-establishment of the Wheat Board for 1922.

The impressive part of Mr. Rice-Jones' evidence is his insistence upon the character and effect upon the producer of the present method of marketing wheat. Mr. Rice-Jones contended that wheat is not marketed in a manner advantageous to the grower; that it is not even marketed on a scientific commercial basis, but is dumped on the market whether the market can take it or not. The grain trade, he affirmed, is a trading and not a marketing institution. It is not concerned with the price received by the producer but with the profit that can be made by the trader in the farmers' produce. Because there are many growers with wheat to sell and few buyers, the growers are in competition among themselves and the advantage is therefore always with the buyers.

There can be only one remedy for such a condition, and that is organized selling by the producers. The Wheat Board is one method of organized selling; a voluntary pool is another. Mr. Rice-Jones supported the Wheat Board because the farmers are not able at the present time to create an adequate voluntary marketing agency, but he believed that the voluntary system would provide a permanent solution for the problem of efficient marketing.

In the course of his evidence Mr. Rice-Jones came in conflict with the opinions expressed by Dr. R. Magill, and he proceeded to refute Dr. Magill's arguments by quoting facts and opinions from the interim report of the Georgian Bay Canal Commission, 1916, of which Sanford Evans was chairman. Mr. Rice-Jones' evidence constituted an argumentative support to the actual experience of the 1919 Wheat Board, as laid before the committee by James Stewart. Mr. Stewart avoided opinions; he revealed an actual experience, and that experience furnishes substantial ground for the arguments in favor of a Wheat Board, and, as a matter of fact, for the permanent organization of wheat marketing. Next week The Guide will reproduce part of the evidence of Mr. Stewart, which was given in the form of questions and answers and not as a straight statement.

Last Thursday the sub-committee of the agricultural committee, appointed to confer with the law officers of the Crown on the constitutional aspects of the Wheat Board question, reported to the parent committee. The report stated that the federal government could only establish a voluntary pool, but that if a board with compulsory powers, such as those possessed by the Canadian Wheat Board, were desired, it could only be established by legislation passed concurrently by the federal government and the provincial governments of the provinces affected. The deputy minister of justice gave it as his opinion that by such concurrent legislation it was legally possible to control: The acquisition of all wheat raised in any provinces passing such legislation; the storing of wheat so acquired in country elevators; the storing of such wheat in any terminal elevators, and all export and import trade in wheat and wheat products.

A Wholesome Change

It is reported from Ottawa that the government is frankly worried over the frequent manifestations of independence among its supporters in the House of Commons, and efforts are being made to put a crimp in this newly-found liberty within the party and to get back to the policy of rigid discipline.

This parliament has certainly presented some features that have been conspicuous by their absence in previous parliaments. Several divisions have occurred in which the voting crossed party lines, at least as far as the Liberals and the Progressives are concerned. The Conservatives have hung together well, but rumor has it that this appearance of harmony is deceptive and that there is insurgency in the Conservative ranks as in the Liberal. On the Woodsworth resolution regarding the R.N.W.M.P. and on the resolution of A. W. Neill refusing extension of time for the construction of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway—a subsidiary of the C.P.R.—the voting crossed party lines, and the McMaster resolution, together with the opposition to the militia estimates, indicates a most wholesome weakening of the influence of party discipline.

Some cohesion there must be in a party, but cohesion does not involve or mean the submergence of the individual in the party. The tendency has been for partyism to reduce the freedom of the member to a minimum and to make parliamentary government nothing more than party government. The cabinet practically did as it liked because it could rely upon a disciplined support from the dominant party in the House. For all practical purposes, members of the House of Commons who were not of the dominant party might as well have remained at home. They might talk, but they could not affect the course determined upon by the government.

The advent of the Progressives appears to have upset this oligarchical tendency. It has led to a more independent attitude on the part of the private member. He cannot now be isolated or thrust into political outer darkness if he ventures to disagree with his party. The House of Commons has grown since the last election, and it is providing more room for those who decline to be tightly bound by the withes of party. That is one good and promising change that is directly the outcome of the farmers' movement.

The Cry of "Class"

The decision of the organized farmers to include political action within the activities of the several associations has provoked an opposition from the old political parties and a line of argument which, while no doubt largely determined by political strategy, is yet of a character which demands some examination. The argument is, that as the associations are those of a particular vocational class, political action as associations means political divisions on the basis of vocational or class interest, instead of division on the basis of unlike individual thinking on political questions. It is implied in the argument that on political questions all Liberals think alike and all Conservatives think the opposite, and that such a division is more conducive to right action than any other kind of division, and it is further implied that such thinking actually takes place.

The argument is curiously out of touch with the actual facts. It is not true that there is unanimity of opinion within the

ranks of the old political parties, and it would be a bad thing if it were true. Nor is it true that every supporter of a party has given independent thought to political issues. A deplorably large section of the voters never give thought of a serious kind to political questions; they vote on impulses that frequently are far remote from any connection with an intelligent appreciation of the responsibilities of citizenship. Among the rest there is a complexity of motives, so that it is impossible to say just what determines the victory of a particular party at the polls. A referendum on the question of reciprocity in 1911, for example, might have revealed a different state of public opinion than the general election did. The general election was not decided on the single issue of reciprocity, nor was the election of last year decided on the single issue of the tariff.

The argument against the farmers' associations in politics, moreover, ignores completely the vast changes that have taken place in social organization in modern times. The individualistic conception of society and social organization belongs to an age that is rapidly passing away, hastened considerably by the necessitous co-operation of the war. Today it is not the individual but organizations within the community that have to be dealt with, and in no domain is that fact more conspicuous than in that of industry and commerce. There is, indeed, a popular name for that fact—Big Business. The farmers' organizations arose as one aspect of that modern development. It was to meet their particular needs in a particular kind of business environment that the farmers organized, and it was only to be expected that these organizations would in the course of time and as a natural development expand to meet changing conditions.

Now what, in a comprehensive way, was the object of these farmers' associations? It was to stimulate an intelligent interest in the problems of rural life and to encourage action for the betterment of that life. The method was to be educative and the action co-operative. The associations were not only to be for action but for the creation of an intelligent basis for the action. The object, in brief, was and is to train for intelligent, responsible citizenship.

Intelligent, responsible citizenship cannot be selfish, it cannot be sectional. It must necessarily strive to correlate interests in such a way that progress toward the good life can be made. This correlation demands correct information and co-operative action. The farmers are seeking direct representation in the legislatures because they can bring an experience and an associational viewpoint to the aid of the legislature. Their representation is not individualistic, it is associational, and it is the association that composes the political machinery in elections. These representatives can therefore speak authoritatively for a large section of the electorate, and they are also compelled by the principles of the association itself to help in creating a common ground for action, amid the conflicting interests represented in the legislature.

There is thus no trace of "class advantage" in the policies preferred by the associations. In all progressive policies there is an element that extreme conservatism may call "class interest," and, indeed, in the widest sense of the term some of the best legislation ever put on statute books is class legislation, that is, it furthers the interest of some section of the community by imposing limitations of some kind upon other sections;

but in that sense the farmers stand on the same ground as all progressively-minded people. In any other sense the charge that the farmers are seeking by political action to secure class advantages is a gross perversion of the facts, and no one who has given any study to the modern development of associational life and its place in social organization could be guilty of making such a charge.

Wheat Prices

Last week The Guide referred to the evidence given by Dr. Magill, secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, before the agricultural committee at Ottawa, and the refutation of his arguments contained in the report of the Georgian Bay Canal Commission, of which Sanford Evans was chairman. Even while that issue of The Guide was on the press, Mr. Evans was engaged in telling the same agricultural committee that he was not sure that his celebrated report on wheat marketing gave correct guidance to those who were interested in such matters. In other words Mr. Evans, in 1922, informs us that, when he went throughout the West in 1916 and by word and illustration declared that the system of marketing the western wheat crop was all wrong and meant a heavy loss to the producers because they depressed the market by dumping, he had not sufficiently digested the information he had compiled on the question.

Well, Mr. Evans has a perfect right to change his mind if he wants to. What he cannot change are the facts and figures which he gave in the report on the Georgian Bay Canal Commission. Those facts and figures prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that wheat prices are depressed by our system of marketing. Even Dr. Magill's figures prove that, although the secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange tried to get something else out of them.

It is easy enough to talk vaguely about the law of supply and demand in connection with wheat prices, but both supply and demand are subject to human wills, and will can, within limits, affect prices. The farmer who ships today may lose a few cents a bushel because it is reported that Germany has defaulted in payment of reparations and trouble looms in Europe. Prices may go down because a government is defeated or may go up because some party has been successful at the polls, or because an election is called or a statesman resigns. Anything that introduces an element of uncertainty or one of hope into international trading operations may affect prices, and a few cents a bushel may mean a lot to a farmer although it does not look much in a market report. Five cents a bushel may appear insignificant to a statistician of the grain trade, but it might mean the paying or not paying of the interest on the mortgage to a farmer. Besides, if it is all a question of supply and demand, and the farmer gets all the market gives, how on earth do the gentlemen on the grain exchange make a living?

An Interesting Report

Sir Robert Borden's report of the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments, held at Washington from November 12, 1921, to February 6, 1922, has been issued as a blue book by the Dominion government and may be procured from the King's Printer for the modest sum of 15 cents. It is a most comprehensive report and includes speeches of the delegates, reports of proceedings, texts of the treaties concluded and resolutions passed, official documents which settle the question as to the status of the Canadian representative at the conference and an excellent summary of the proceedings and results of the conference. The Washington conference was an epoch-making coming together of the nations, and everyone who is

interested in public affairs, the efforts to substitute for the old diplomatic aloofness the method of round-table conferences of the nations and the promotion of co-operation in the place of competition in the adjustment of international affairs, should get a copy of this book.

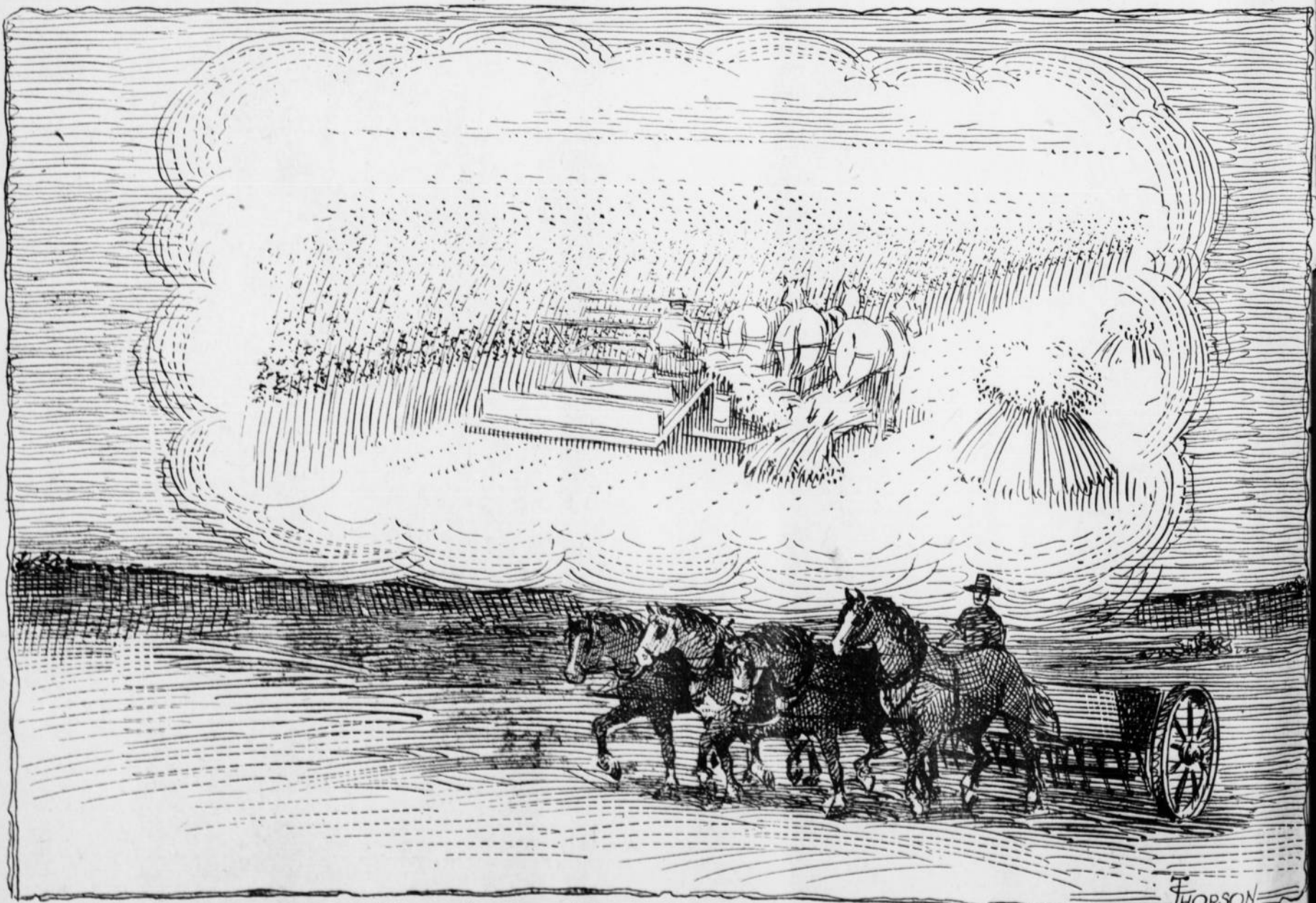
Sir Lomer Gouin affirms that on the tariff he is in favor of the Laurier-Fielding policy—the policy that was followed from 1896 to 1911. It would help to a better understanding of the matter if Sir Lomer would say in what practical way that policy differed from the policy advocated by Mr. Meighen in the federal election and laid down in the Conservative platform.

When a man who has given faithful devotion to a political party tries to railroad a nomination for himself through a U.F.M. convention and fails, of course, and then goes out and proclaims from the housetops that the U.F.M. is a class organization and is chock full of narrowness and selfishness—what is the right thing to say in reply? Right, you guessed it at once.

The United States now has about one-third of the world's gold supply, but a glance through the columns of the daily newspapers will serve to remove any idea that the possession of the gold has brought the country nearer the millenium.

It is astonishing what a lot of people know all about the law of supply and demand who never opened a text-book on political economy—and what is more astonishing, all those who know so much about it are opposed to the Wheat Board. Maybe that explains it.

Our idea of the ideal ratio in naval armament is that agreed upon by Canada and the United States for the Great Lakes about a century ago—0-0.



"Hope Springs Eternal in the Human Breast"

One Thousand Per Cent--Net

By Hopkins Moorhouse

VERY adroitly had Findlay led up to his real reason for the interview. A sharp glance at the other's thoughtful face assured him that he had succeeded in presenting the proposition with necessary delicacy and he permitted himself a little smile of satisfaction. If he had come to the conclusion before that he knew his man, now he was sure of it.

McLennon scowled silently at the blue smoke trailing from the end of his cigar. He watched it draw into the draft of the open casement, dip and stagger over the edge of the sill and go flaring to pieces in the wind outside. It seemed almost as if he were listening still to the unbroken flow of the station agent's talk, ending abruptly in this proposal, so bold that it scattered his poise, even half frightened him. He was not accustomed to doing business on such a big scale as these Westerners everywhere mapped it out and he shifted uncomfortably in his chair, his thick-soled boots scraping harshly on the grit of the floor.

From the upper window of the newly-built station, where the company's local agent had his private quarters, Spruce Crossing presented the full sprawl of the usual rough grade camp. A line of freight wagons, each pulled by three teams, was winding out slowly, skirting the river. McLennon's abstracted gaze flitted ahead of them, past the log stables, past the white tents beyond on the valley trail to where, in the distance, the bridge gangs were at work. The "he-oo-he!" of a gang boss came faintly down the valley to his ears, to be drowned out almost immediately by the noise of hammers and saws closer at hand.

"Well, Mac?" McLennon started, though the other had spoken quietly.

"Well?" repeated Findlay with a touch of impatience. "You heard what I said. Of course, you don't have to follow my advice if you don't like; but you've never yet had occasion to regret doing so, have you?"

"No, I appreciate—"

"Well, then, I've shown you how we can make a big clean-up. It's up to you, Mac."

"But—where's the money coming from, man?"

"Up to you, that end of it. If this thing's too big for you to handle, all you have to do's say so, and I'll look around for another partner in the deal. I know half a dozen big men in Winnipeg who have the capital and who'd tumble all over themselves to get in on this if I took them into my confidence as I have you. The reason I'm offering you first chance is because you're here on the ground and can personally handle the business; also, you and I have already found out that we can trust each other, and I must have a man I can trust implicitly. Frankly, I don't fancy taking in a bunch of plutocrats with more money now than is good for them. I'd rather have you."

McLennon shook his head dubiously. "Twenty thousand is an awful lot of money, Findlay."

"If you haven't got it, it is," agreed the station agent dryly. "If you have, it depends on the proposition."

"Why, say, old Dubenko must be crazy to ask a price like that for his land! It's more money than a fool foreigner like him ever heard of! There ain't a homestead in the whole darn country worth anywhere near that!"

"It's easy to be seen you're new to this business, old man," Findlay smiled tolerantly. "You haven't been West long enough to get the right perspective, that's all. There's hundreds

of homesteaders out in this country have wakened up in the morning to find a new railway line driving smack through their barnyard, and a new town being born on their very property. That's what's happening here and Dubenko is the lucky dog who owns the only piece of land the company can use for their roundhouses and shops. The old beggar's cute enough to see it. He's no fool if his breath is strong enough to knock you down with garlic. I couldn't get him to chop off a nickel and you bet I tried. Twenty thousand or nothing—that's his final ultimatum. Question is, can you raise it—cash?"

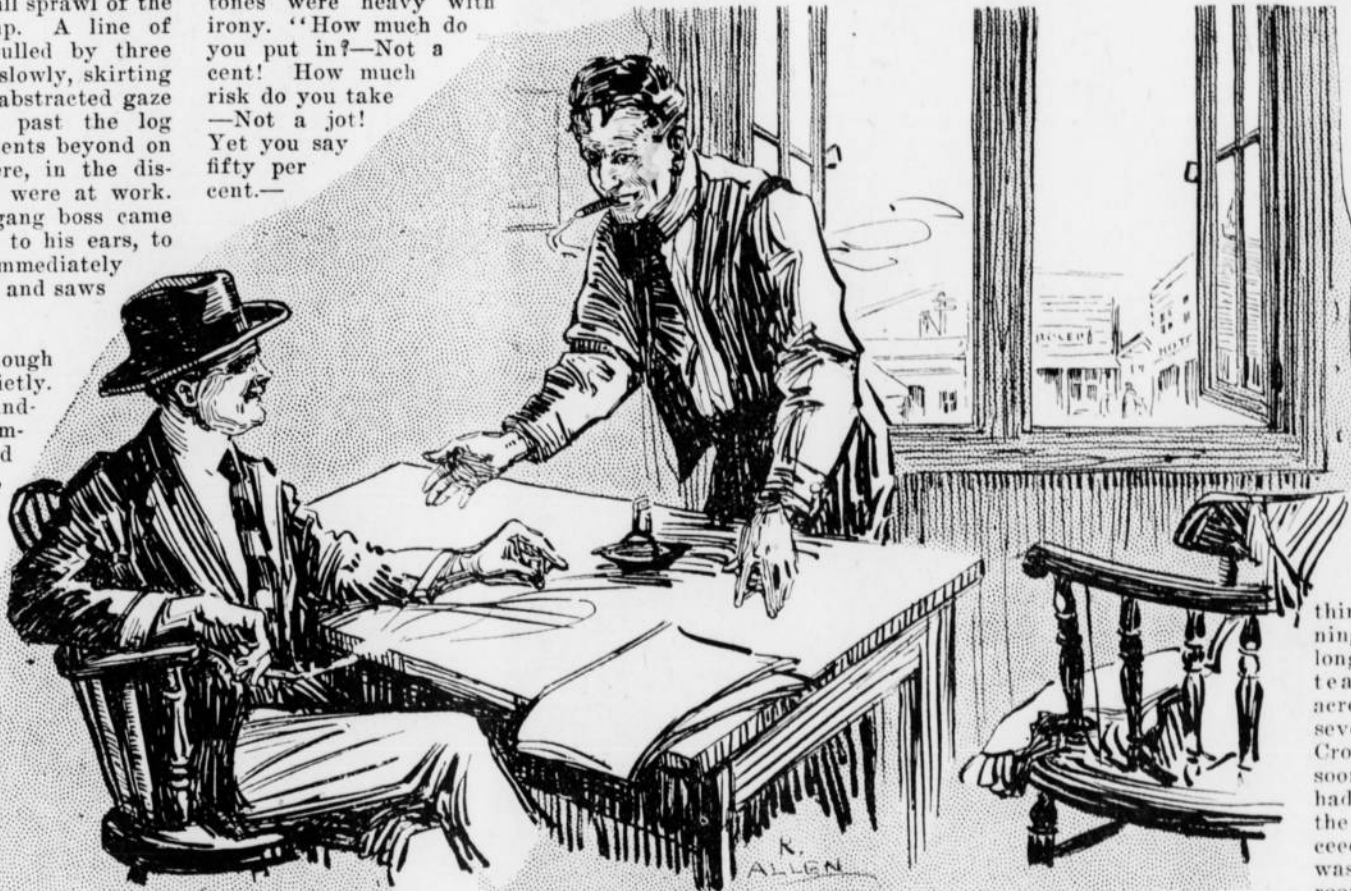
McLennon watched a transit man in the distance slowly struggling up the steep embankment with his instrument. "Supposin' I could—just supposin' I could," he began cautiously, "what'd you say your share would be?"

"I said we'd split, fifty-fifty."

"Don't want much!"

"Certainly not!" said Findlay, shortly.

"Oh no, 'course not!" McLennon's tones were heavy with irony. "How much do you put in?—Not a cent! How much risk do you take—Not a jot! Yet you say fifty per cent.—"



"The deal's on then, Mac. We'll put her through a-whistlin'."

half the profits! What 'you take me for, Findlay? Do I look like a sucker or what?"

"I'm giving you credit for more sense than that," frowned the agent. "You're forgetting that without my help there's no deal at all. My share of it is to see that the company puts up its shops on your property and that's the only way there's anything in it for either of us. Do you get that? Isn't that worth something? Or don't you think I've got pull enough to work it?"

"Oh, I ain't sayin' that," said McLennon readily enough.

"Well then, for the love of Mike let's get down to brass tacks! How much have you got?"

McLennon hesitated.

"How much?" insisted Findlay briskly.

"Guess I could raise the twenty if I had to do it," admitted McLennon reluctantly. "Had to, I said."

The agent slowly tapped the ashes from his cigar with his middle finger. It was better than he had anticipated. He got up and walked to the window, where he stood looking out until he was sure he could keep every trace of elation out of his voice. Presently he turned and held out his hand.

"The deal's on then, Mac. We'll put her through a-whistlin'."

"Too fast for me," objected McLennon, ignoring the extended hand. "I haven't said I'd put up the money."

"Not yet, but you will. My dear fellow, you can't help yourself. Now that I know you can do it if you want to, I consider it as good as settled; for you've got too good a business head on your shoulders to let the chance go, once you've thought it over. I wouldn't let you sign up with me today if you wanted to. Prefer to have you sleep on it over night and tomorrow you'll come to me of your own accord."

"That's fair enough," nodded McLennon with relief, for he did not like to be hurried. "You see, I'd be staking everything I've got in the world on this one gamble an' naturally—"

"A sure thing is never a gamble."

"Well—see you tomorrow," nodded McLennon with studied carelessness from the doorway.

BUT once outside, he made straight for his "office." It was located in a wooden building with a high square

bridge was built; but not John McLennon—not if Thomas B. Findlay's tip that day meant anything. And McLennon missed his guess if it didn't mean—thing!

The river flowed down one side of the little valley, skirted by the railroad's right-of-way. Level ground upon which to build a town was more or less limited and the early comers had already taped off a small townsite into lots with a twenty-five foot frontage. Right next to this "heart of the business district" was the sole remaining piece of real-estate that was of any use for expansion purposes—the Dubenko homestead. Before the railroad came there had been no such place as Spruce Crossing, so called, and lots there had been worth, so to speak, about a thousand for a dollar. Soon they would be selling for a thousand dollars a lot! Findlay said so.

And why not? Comparatively fresh from the East though he was, even he, McLennon, knew of several prairie towns where property values had leaped into the sky over night, where a mere rumor from railroad circles was enough to engulf the place in a rush of speculators

whose nights were filled with dreams of second Chicago's, second Omaha's, and their days with boisterous talk. And always it was the railroads that did it. So, why not at Spruce Crossing? Findlay said it was a cinch. Sure enough, why not?

IT was true that the "town" so far was nothing but a railroad camp at the head of the steel, populated by the people engaged in building the road and those who followed them about with the sole object of making money. But every-

thing had to have a beginning. The grading gangs long ago had swum their teams and pack-horses across the river and were several miles from Spruce Crossing by this time; as soon as the bridge gangs had completed their work the track-laying would proceed. Whether the town was dragged up by the roots and carried along with the rails depended upon the railroad company; if the company saw fit to select Spruce Crossing as a divisional point, the town would boom as a railroad centre. That was the situation in a nut-shell.

McLennon did not require Findlay to tell him that there was no farming community to support the place; it was quite apparent that it was surrounded entirely by scenery with the nearest farming land ten miles away at "The Junction," where the river met the old Potlach Trail that wound through the foothill country into the mountains. Within thirty days after the first train stopped at Spruce Crossing every foot of the company's land had been covered with sidetracks and the sidetracks with cars; within thirty days after the track-laying machine crossed the bridge there would be little left but the sidetracks—unless the company—

McLennon nodded to himself as he tamped tobacco into his pipe. That was where the tip Findlay had just given him came in. The mileage demanded the location of a divisional point and the company had picked Spruce Crossing as the spot! That was the tip. So Spratt's hotel was not such a fool stunt as some people thought; the foxy beggar must have had the tip from the first, and he hadn't got himself elected mayor for nothing either. Not him!

Continued on Page 25

The Wonders of Radio

THE wireless telephone has arrived. A few months ago it was a toy with which scientists experimented. Today it is in the homes of hundreds of thousands of the people. A few months hence it will be considered an indispensable part of the equipment of every up-to-date household.

For several years the wireless telegraph has been hurling its messages through space, bringing news from ships at sea and carrying intelligence instantly to places thousands of miles away. But the wireless telegraph, sending its messages at a speed of a few words a minute in dots and dashes understood only by the expert, held no particular interest for the ordinary individual. The wireless telephone, the radiophone as it is popularly called, transmits the human voice, music, and in fact any sound which can be heard through the human ear. To send out messages by radiophone to any great distance requires expensive and complicated apparatus, operated by powerful electric currents, but the instruments necessary to receive these messages are so simple and inexpensive that they are within the reach of practically everyone.

Cost is Small

Ingenious boys in Winnipeg, by utilizing odds and ends found around the house, have made receiving sets with the expenditure of only two or three dollars, and with these instruments have been able to hear concerts and announcements sent out by the two broadcasting stations already established in the city. The cheapest receiving set produced by United States manufacturers, the crystal receiver, costs about \$35 in Canada, and is sufficiently powerful to receive anything broadcasted within 25 or 30 miles. Between 30 and 100 miles, one requires a receiving set equipped with a vacuum tube detector, which costs about \$100, while those who wish to receive messages from a greater distance than 100 miles will require a set costing from \$200 to \$500, and which will be sensitive enough to pick up programs broadcasted from stations 1,000 miles away and more.

Atmospheric Conditions

These distances, it must be understood, are only approximate, the range of both transmitting and receiving instruments depending greatly on atmospheric conditions. A clear, cold winter's night is the best time for hearing, while a hot summer's day presents the worst conditions. The sunlight sometimes gives rise to a succession of electrical charges known as "static," which fill the ear phones with a rattle that may make a comparatively near station inaudible.

The receiving apparatus is contained in a small box, measuring less than a foot each way, which can be placed upon a table. It is connected by wire with aerials, which usually consist of three or four wires from 50 to 100 feet in length, strung outside between two high poles or buildings. In some cases inside aerials are used, consisting of a wire wound around a wheel or strung around the walls of the room. After the first cost the expense is small, a few batteries supplying all the power necessary.

For Large Audiences

When atmospheric conditions are right and the instruments are properly adjusted, the radiophone delivers its messages more clearly and distinctly than either the ordinary telephone or the phonograph. When there are only two or three people "listening in" at one receiving instrument, they do so through head phones, similar to those used by telephone operators, but by the use of amplifiers and a horn the sounds may be made loud enough to be heard by a large audience. The two largest picture theatres in Winnipeg, during the week beginning April 17, both gave daily demonstrations of radio, and audiences of 3,000 people were able to hear quite distinctly music and messages transmitted by wireless from another part of the city. With this degree of amplification, the sounds are somewhat distorted, but when it is only necessary

Latest Achievement of Science will Revolutionise Rural Life---An Instrument of Democracy---Possibilities for Farmers' Movement---By John W. Ward

to fill a small room, this defect can be avoided.

A radio receiving set would, of course, not be of much use unless there was at least one transmitting station within its range that could be relied upon to give a regular service of interesting programs. There is, however, no fear that those who equip themselves with radiophones will lack something to listen to.

Broadcasting Stations

The first radio broadcasting stations in the United States were established by manufacturers of radio equipment, the object, of course, being to create a market for their instruments. In this country there are at present no large radio factories, although there is no doubt that the industry will come in the near future. Meantime, the daily newspapers have seized the opportunity. Already the two Winnipeg dailies are operating broadcasting stations, and papers published at Regina, Calgary and Vancouver have announced that they are installing equipment and will very shortly (possibly before this appears) be giving service to the owners of radio receivers in their respective fields.

A writer in Current History thus describes a radio transmitting station at Newark, New Jersey:

"Entering the plant where this station is located, we are escorted to a room known as the 'studio,' where the artists sing and play to their distant and invisible audience. It contains a grand piano, several phonographs and other musical instruments, and does not differ greatly from any other well-appointed music room, except in one particular—the walls, windows and ceiling are covered with heavy draperies, and thick rugs lie under-foot. That these furnishings improve the acoustics of the studio is immediately apparent. An almost oppressive silence reigns here, because all outside noises are cut off, and the voice takes on an unfamiliar purity, because of the suppression of echoes.

The Artists

"The singer of the evening and her accompanist have come in, so we shall be able to see how a radio concert is conducted. A 'microphone,' which resembles an enlarged telephone transmitter supported on a stand, is placed on a certain definite spot, and the singer stands before it. A much larger microphone, hanging from the ceiling, is lowered over the piano. Wires run from both microphones to a brass panel in the wall. The announcer, who intro-

duces the artists and gives the public any necessary information concerning the program, stands holding an ordinary telephone transmitter, which is also wired to the panel. A red light gleams out, and the announcer holds out his hand for perfect silence. Then, pressing a button, he speaks into his telephone the station call, its location, and the details of the program to follow. He now presses another button and signals to the singer to begin.

"It is noticeable that moderation rules the singer, speaker and pianist, and that clearness rather than loudness is their aim. The singer, however, sways and moves constantly in an apparently unprofessional manner. But we soon discover that this is part of her technique. To produce crescendos she gradually approaches the microphone, and to produce diminuendos she moves away. In this manner she brings out striking effects without forcing her voice.

On the Roof

"But except for the microphones, there is nothing unusual about this performance. Where is the actual transmitting apparatus? To see this we must climb to the roof. Here we enter a little room filled with coils, switches, meters and many other electrical instruments. But most prominent of all is a panel on which are mounted five bulbs, resembling large electric lamps, which glow with a curious, throbbing light. This is the actual transmitter. Wires connected with the microphones in the studio below bring to it the electrical impulses generated by the voices and the musical instruments. These impulses the transmitter transforms into impulses of a different kind, and, passing them to the antennae stretched high above the roof, hurls them forth into the air in every direction.

"It is impossible to give in a few words any adequate conception of how this transmitter operates, because it utilizes principles that are totally different from anything encountered in ordinary life. Let us therefore consider it a tongue that speaks—not in sound waves that travel 1,000 feet a second through the air, but in electrical waves that travel 186,000 miles a second through the ether. Human ears cannot hear its voice, but to electrical ears its accents are unmistakable.

"Stretch a wire anywhere in the eastern part of the United States and the waves sent out by the Newark transmitter will strike it and will induce within it impulses that correspond to those produced in the microphones in

the studio. Of course these impulses are infinitesimally small; nevertheless they are there and by proper apparatus they can be transformed back into the sounds that gave them birth."

For the Farmer

The general use of the radiophone will revolutionize life upon the farm. It will enable the farmer and his family sitting comfortably in their own home to hear great singers, speakers and preachers hundreds, and even thousands of miles away. The busy housewife will go about her work listening to a first-class concert. The farmer will be able to receive market reports from the world's exchanges just as quickly as the broker gets them from the ticker in his office, while weather bulletins will tell him when rain, frost or hail is coming. With broadcasting stations established in various parts of the country, each sending out its own program, it is possible in many parts of the United States—and will soon be possible in all parts of Canada—for the owner of a receiving set to choose the kind of entertainment or information he wishes to obtain at almost any time of the day.

Each broadcasting station uses a different wave-length, assigned to it by the government, and any number of different messages can be broadcasted at the same time without confusion, provided no two are using the same wave-length. By turning a couple of knobs or dials, a receiving set can be tuned to any desired wave-length, and it is thus possible for the listener to select his program from whatever happens to be in the air at the time. At one broadcasting station a concert may be in progress; from another a politician may be expounding the platform of his party; a third may be sending out a summary of the day's most important news; while from a fourth a gentle voice may be telling a bed-time story for the boys and girls. In the eastern part of the United States, where the largest broadcasting stations are established, the most varied programs are available to the radio fraternity, both in the afternoon and evening. Dances at which the music was supplied by radiophone have been held, baseball matches are reported play by play, and market reports are flashed all over the continent during trading hours.

Radio for Locals

It is by no means an idle vision to anticipate that the farmers' organizations will make extensive use of radio. One of the disappointments experienced by the leaders of the farmers' movement is the fact that, being unable to be in more than one place at one time, they are constantly under the necessity of declining invitations to speak at local meetings. Through the radio they will be able to make their voices heard in every part of the province. It is quite probable that within the near future there will be a radio receiving instrument in every local community, equipped with a loud-speaking device which will enable the sounds caught from the air to be heard by a room full of people without the use of head phones. In many places, probably, these sets will be installed by the United Farmers' or Grain Growers' local. In other places they may be the property of some other local organization, possibly of a community radio club. Or a farmer, with his own receiving set, may invite his neighbors to share in the evening's entertainment. This will enable radio meetings to be held throughout the country on pre-arranged dates, at which thousands of audiences may be addressed by the leaders of the movement and entertained by a musical or literary program given at any one or more of the broadcasting stations within the range of the receiving set. Through the radio, also, farmers throughout the country may in future be able to hear the discussion and addresses at the provincial conventions, either by the use of apparatus installed in their own homes or through the local community receiving station.

At Election Time

Political campaigns in the future, it

Continued on Page 35



A Winnipeg radio "fan" and his equipment. Both sending and receiving apparatus are shown in this illustration. Mr. Salton frequently hears concerts and other radio programs broadcasted from United States cities, and his transmitting instrument has a range of over 300 miles.

In the Legislative Mirror

Of course everyone has read Alice Through the Looking-glass. If they have not, let me advise them to beg, borrow, or buy a copy, and settle themselves down one evening to enjoy a real treat.

Those who have read it will remember what a surprise it was to Alice, when she climbed up on the mantel shelf to peer into the glass and see if she could not discern at closer range what was round the corner of that aggravating passage she could see through the glass, and which looked so like the passage in her own home, which led out of the room in which she was sitting. And as she pressed her inquisitive little nose against the mirror, in hopes of seeing just a teeny-weeny bit further, she found the glass dissolving into a mist, and in another moment she was walking about on the other side in a real looking-glass world.

What an adventure for any little girl! And Alice loved adventures!

No more of a surprise though, and no more of an adventure, than to be suddenly brought face to face with the mirror of public life, in the form of an election campaign, and when it was over to find yourself walking through to that interesting place on the other side, where in your wildest dreams you had never expected to be.

Political life is still very much of a venture, or adventure for a woman. Equal franchise, equal rights for women have received a great deal of lip service, in the last decade or so, but if you want to know just how much sincerity there is behind it, just try the experiment of entering political life. Women friends, you will learn more in an election campaign about the inferiority of women mentally, physically and morally, than you would learn in a lifetime by any other way or method.

You see after all men have had it all their own way for so many centuries, it is not curious is it that they should have developed an over-weening idea of their own superiority intellectually, and every other way. Why it is only just a very few years isn't it since an absolutely ignorant man, who could barely read or write, was considered capable of expressing his opinion through the ballot on the most important issues before the country, while women of the broadest culture, even University graduates, were considered unfit for that high privilege. No wonder that garment of superlative arrogance can not be shed all at once.

Prejudices in the Way

Vote for a woman! I would die first! And, believe me, there are a number of those who will have to die off, and they are not all men either, before women can meet men on the battle ground of political life with any measure of equality. And in the meantime those few women, one, or two, or three, in every province, and country, who have by some freak of fate been enabled to so far overcome this great mass of hide-bound prejudice, and walk through the political mirror to that world on the other side, are quite content "to pick up the crumbs, that fall from the rich man's table," knowing that they are only doing the reconnaissance work, for the great army that will take the field in the not very distant future.

And so you see, it is a real thrilling adventure for a woman to walk through the looking-glass to the world of political affairs, and like Alice she has to walk very circumspectly, and not say all the things, she would like to say, because everything she does, or says, might help to make just a little more difficult still the passage of other women who wish to take the same journey.

A man is no longer a novelty in a legislature and can get away with almost anything if he has been trained in the old political game, but women are scarce and very new in these assemblies and there are many waiting eagerly to point to their failures, and longing for the day when they can enjoy themselves to the full in repeating, "I told you so!"

A Woman's Impression of the Adventure into the Wonderland of Government---By Hon. Irene Parlby

And, therefore, as I said before, women members like Alice must walk delicately; they will be wise not to be too openly aggressive, and if they have any brains, it will be just as well not to advertise the fact too loudly; in fact I can recommend to them as very excellent advice to start in with, the Red Queen's advice to Alice, as to how she was to behave amongst the strange peopleshefound in Looking-glass Land.

"Look up, speak nicely, and don't twiddle your thumbs! Always speak the truth, think before you speak, and write it down afterwards!"

"It's too late to correct a thing when you've once said it—that fixes it, and you must take the consequences!"

Pretty good advice for a new member is it not?

From Inside Looking Out

Funny how different things do look on different sides of the looking-glass. It is not only the people seen in another light, but a great many ideas you think you could not possibly change, seem to get turned upside down with the new knowledge you acquire.

Take the matter of expenditure for instance, how airily one can demand policies involving large expenditures of public money, from the outside; how wroth with the dilatory and unsympathetic attitude of the government one can become on the one side of the looking-glass, where one has no inside information and no responsibility. "No funds to carry out such a policy? Absurd! A government always has plenty of money for anything it wants."

Alas! Alack! No government has yet been presented by some fond Genii with a magic ring, which by turning on its finger it can conjure wealth at will. Instead of that magic touch, provincial treasurer and executive council have to spend long weary hours studying columns of hard cold figures, which cannot lie, trying to make income cover expenditure, and, if that happy consummation cannot be brought about, devising new and unwelcome ways of extracting more money to fill the gap from the pockets of the taxpayers.

It is the fault of the people if governments drift into spendthrift habits. Every day a continual stream of delegations and individuals flows through the parliament buildings with petitions in their hands, demanding that money be spent on this or that pet scheme, that a railway be built here, or a highway there, or a thousand and one other things, and not even when budget time comes around and falling revenues and increasing expenditures are for all to see, does the procession cease.

How pleasant and easy to meet all these good people with a sympathetic smile, and a "yes" to all they ask. There is always the thought lurking in the background, that future generations can shoulder the capital debt; there is

always the Micawber-like attitude waiting a chance to show itself and declare that even if expenditure does considerably expand over income, leaving an ugly deficit, still something is sure to turn up sometime, and put everything to rights.

Shouldering the Load

In the past, politicians of the old school were calmly philosophical over these little financial worries. The people never seemed to take any interest anyway in the spending of the money they handed over to the government in the form of taxes, and there was always the consoling thought, that if the worst came to the worst, and the financial load became too heavy from unwise expenditures to crawl

from under, the administration could retire when their time was up and leave the worrying to the other fellows, who were so rash as to take up the reins of office.

With the advent of the Progressives into our parliament and legislatures, these financial problems are assuming a different aspect. The majority of the Progressives are men from the farms, to whom a dollar means so much hard work before it can materialize that it looks as big as a cartwheel. These men are not used to talking airily of millions in the terms of high finance. A two or three million dollar deficit makes them gasp, and lay awake of nights. Public debt increasing by leaps and bounds, for their children and their children's children to stagger under, does not look very good to them. Some of them hail from states where they have been taxed out of the country; that is why they are here, instead of being still on the little old farm down home. Many of them in the course of their farming operations have had to carry on with borrowed capital, as governments have to do. They know all there is to know about being in bondage to loan companies. The dread as to whether the interest will be forthcoming as the day falls due has eaten into many a heart, has left many an anxious furrow on their brow, shortened life for them not a little. Oh yes, make no mistake, they know all about it. They know it means added economies in other directions, doing without many necessary improvements, a new house, a new barn perhaps badly needed. All expenditures must be turned into channels where they will produce more income, so that continued deficits may not occur when the farm budget is made up, with the inevitable result in the final reckoning of interest payments unmet, bankruptcy, and foreclosure proceedings.

Surely government budgeting, government spending and borrowing, are not very much different from the farm or home financing. A little more extended in their scope, retribution longer delayed, the final reckoning left to other generations, that is all. And so these Progressives, who are above all practi-

cal men, are not to be put off when they ask plain questions. You would think that they all came "from Missouri," for they all "want to be shown." They may never be given the opportunity of walking through the looking-glass more than once; another election may find them left high and dry, back on the farms when it is over; but, believe me, during their term in parliament there is little they will not insist on understanding, and the public with whom they deal, will be a much better educated public with regard to governmental activities than it has ever been in the past.

Take again the question of the caucus; many of our readers made it part of their campaign speeches that this relic of the party system must be done away with, and some sections of the press have not lost any opportunity for flaying the government with fierce invective for following along the old lines and holding meetings of its members.

From a Different Angle

But on the other side of the looking glass untried men, new to the ways of legislatures, find that it would mean confusion and delay in the conduct of public business in the legislature were it not possible at times to meet in conference and discuss their difficulties.

Taking the motion asking that the government be not defeated except on a direct vote of want of confidence. Many of us made that a great feature of campaign speeches, quite sincerely thinking it was a much needed reform, to free the private member. We voted for and passed the resolution at the last session, but we found on knowledge gained on the other side of the looking-glass, that it was neither so absolutely necessary as we had thought, nor that it could accomplish as much as we had thought.

It undoubtedly gives the private member a feeling of greater independence, a sort of moral backing for taking his own line, but on the other hand we find there is nothing in the best parliamentary practice to prevent him voting as he wishes, even if it is against his party, and the British parliament does not consider itself defeated on an adverse vote necessarily; there have been many instances in which this very thing has happened in the British House of Commons, and Lloyd George and other premiers have not seen fit to send in the resignations. Should it be a matter of policy vital to the country however, on which a government sustained a defeat, then no amount of resolutions such as we passed could or should prevent any premier who knew his duty to the people from sending in his resignation, without waiting for a vote of want of confidence from the House.

The mere fact of defeat on a measure of important public policy would show want of confidence in the judgment of the premier and his cabinet, and there would be only one right course left to them.

And so on through many things looked at from different sides of the looking-glass. It is not that people become less sincere the moment they have crossed over, or less desirous of moving along down the path of progress. Not at all. But it is that they gain all kinds of knowledge, see things at all kinds of different angles, which makes things sometimes appear in a different light.

For instance, take another thing. How many letters have I not had, and probably other members have had the same, violently upbraiding the government for not clearing out the old civil service bag and baggage? It would have been a most popular move with a large section of the people. And yet we went to the country on a cry of "an end of the patronage system!" Yet some of these people on the outside of the looking-glass have forgotten that, and they want us to follow the methods of the old party, and fire all old employees. They seem to think that

Continued on Page 30



Hon. Irene Parlby

News from the Organizations

New U.F.A. Locals

Rex G. Horner is the secretary of the new Hand Hills Lake local, in Bow River, which was organized through his efforts. D. Wise is the president.

Turkey Hill is the name chosen for a new local in Battle River constituency. Fred Firth and John Ewen are the officers, and there are nine adult and four junior members.

The organization report has lately been received of Lakesend local, also in Battle River, which was organized by the late C. O. F. Wright, M.L.A. It has 17 paid-up members, and its officers are R. N. McMullen and A. S. Hailstone.

Other new locals in Battle River constituency are Minneconda, of which the officers are Mrs. L. P. Ableman and W. C. Ettinger; and Broadview, re-organized, of which Geo. W. Sturmer was elected secretary, and E. J. Clark, president.

Twelve members paid membership dues into the new Roselea local, organized by A. R. Brown, director for West Edmonton. The officers elected are Robt. Barton and Murray R. Potter.

Bloomsbury local was also organized by Mr. Brown. Its officers are George Johnson and Elmer Lucas.

Other new locals in West Edmonton constituency are Styl, organized by C. Gunderson, of which the officers elected are Edwin Street and Karl Schlecker; Ft. Assiniboine, Charles Pilker, president, and Walter J. C. Thomson, secretary; Carlton Hill, organized by Hugh Critchlow, of which the elected officers are C. E. Sutherland and W. S. Thompson.

Simple Songs of Sunny Alberta

Well, It's Sunny Alberta For Me

Here's a health to our Sunny Alberta,
To its crops, its cattle, its soil,
Where the sun very seldom does hurt yer,
And it's little we get for our toll;
Where it's forty below in the morning,
And at night in the shade ninety-three;
But in spite of climatic conditions,
Well, it's Sunny Alberta for me.

Sometimes we know that we fear it,
As we wince 'neath the sting of its cold;
There are times we wish we were not near it,
When the flies and mosquitoes grow bold.
But there's something that grips and that holds you,
Though the life far from trouble is free,
And in spite of heat cold disadvantage,
Well, it's Sunny Alberta for me.

Now my home 'tis a shack and a small one,
Winter blown by winds keen as knife;
And the bill at the store is a tall one,
And I'm told that I'm wasting my life.
Though the pants that I wear are disgraceful,
And it's pretty hard picking, you see,
Well, I've still got my faith in its future,
And it's Sunny Alberta for me.

For Alberta is still in the making,
She's vast and she's raw and she's new;
And the province is teeming with riches,
But the markets are dreadfully few.
And a day is in sight in the future,
When conditions all adjusted will be,
Faintly glimmers a light through the darkness,
And it's Sunny Alberta for me.

—Ian U. MacLennan, Swatwell.

South Edmonton Organized

At a well attended meeting at Bremner, W. J. Jackman, U.F.A. director for Stratheona, organized the South Edmonton Provincial Constituency U.F.A. Association. All but one of the locals eligible for membership were represented.

The territory to be covered by the new organization includes, besides the South Edmonton provincial constituency, the portions of the municipal district of Clover Bar which are in the Victoria constituency. A general desire was shown on the part of the residents of the rural territory attached to the city of Edmonton to be either formed into a separate constituency or attached to some existing rural constituency, and the residents of Clover Bar municipal district wish to throw in their lot with South Edmonton. This matter will be one of the first to be taken up with the government by the new organization.

The constitution provides for meetings at least once in each three months, and the representation will consist of

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. B. Musselman, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

two delegates from each local of the U.F.A., the U.F.W.A. and of the Junior branch, with power to vote. As many members as care to attend and take part in the proceedings without voting power will be welcomed.

The officers elected are W. J. Jackman, president; A. Lunan, vice-president, and F. H. Herbert, secretary-treasurer, these officers forming the executive committee.

For the Drought Stricken

Woody Nook local U.F.A., near Lacombe, raised the sum of \$58.50 at a recent box social, which has been given for the relief of the drought stricken farmers in the southern part of the province.

U.F.M. Campaign Notes Coming Conventions

It will be well if secretaries will notify the Central office as soon as dates and arrangements are made for any convention. Scores of enquiries come in and so far our information has been very incomplete. Give the office a chance to serve the province.

Credential forms have been printed and will be supplied at cost from the Central office to secretaries of constituency organizations.

Mountain Nominates

The United Farmers of Mountain constituency have led the way in nominating their candidate. At a convention held on Tuesday, May 2, at Greenway,

Charles Cannon, of Belmont, was chosen as their standard-bearer. Mr. Cannon is an Englishman by birth, and has farmed for many years in Manitoba. He has had a number of years' experience in municipal affairs, having been reeve of the municipality of Stratheona for eight terms, which indicates the confidence in which he is held by his fellow farmers. The Mountain campaign is begun under the direction of a strong committee, including J. Cruickshanks, Marringhurst; G. M. Playfair, Greenway; W. H. Webb, Marringhurst; Mrs. Caughlin, Clearwater; Mrs. W. Howard, Mather; J. S. Conibear, Greenway, and A. D. Craig, Clearwater.

Speakers

A moment's consideration will show that with over 40 constituencies the number which can be supplied with speakers from the Executive must be very small. When it is recognized that there is no special staff for the election work, and that last year's office staff was reduced for 1922, it will be understood that there can be very little if any part taken by speakers from Central in the campaign. It simply means that constituencies must very largely—almost wholly—depend upon local speakers. There is no other way. Don't blame Central. Central hasn't got any speakers up its sleeve, and is working just as hard as it can. There are in almost every constituency a number of fairly good speakers. This campaign is the time to call them out. Let us do it and win.

A Successful Pool

One of the worthiest co-operative selling efforts yet organized in Canada is that of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, with directors from each province in Canada except one. In this organization we have an excellent example of a national voluntary pool handling a really important percentage of the wool clip of the nation. Volumes could be written of the good work that the wool growers have accomplished through their sales' organization, and much of it would be of first rate interest and importance to wheat growers, especially now that the re-establishment of a governmental monopoly of wheat marketing seems to be doubtful if not impossible.

Varying Views and Prejudices

In the wool pool we have many varying grades of widely different values, which have to be put to different uses. In it is wool from territories, the extremities of which are three thousand miles apart. In carrying on the business, in its methods of shipping, assembling, sorting, grading and making advances, and in deciding when to hold and when to sell, in its adjustment of overhead expenses, and its final distribution on the basis of grade of the amounts realized, it has all the varying

views, and sometimes prejudices, of farmers from eight provinces to reckon with. Beside such an undertaking a western wheat pool should be a simple affair, and if we cannot get a compulsory wheat pool as under the old Wheat Board, wheat growers would do well to study the wool growers' pool.

Guide, Counsellor and Friend

This organization supplies its members with everything needed to prepare and ship their product, and teaches them how to do it. It assists local shippers to combine in order to make up car loads, and, which seems an eminently sensible thing to do, it encourages the sheepmen to purchase, and to persuade their neighbors to purchase goods made as far as possible from their own Canadian wool. To this end it carries on hand at its various branches a very interesting line of such goods.

With very little bluster or fuss the sheepmen of Canada have built up an institution from which the grain men can learn many valuable lessons in true co-operation. It is to be hoped that all the sheepmen will eventually be found in this co-operative organization, which has still many possibilities ahead of it. —J.B.M.

Nominating Conventions

The following nominating conventions have been announced: Morden-Rhineland, May 13; Cypress, May 18; Gimli, May 18; Birtle, May 31; Springfield, June 1; Arthur, June 7; Fisher, June 9.

The constituencies of Dauphin, St. Rose, Gilbert Plains and Ethelbert, will hold conventions on May 31, and may decide to nominate then, or to arrange for later nominating conventions.

Whole-hearted Support

The following letter was recently addressed to Mr. Musselman, the Central secretary, by Reg. S. Rekert, secretary of the Gibbs local of the Sask. Grain Growers' Association:

"Re your information concerning the explanation of the Grain Growers' relation to politics. Though we instructed our delegate to vote against the G. G. entering politics, on hearing your information and receiving our delegate's report, we voted whole-hearted support of the movement."

The reply of the Organization Department on behalf of Mr. Musselman is as follows:

"Your letter of March 10, addressed to Mr. Musselman was duly received, but the reply thereto has been delayed owing to his absence from the office. He has been out of the city for a considerable part of the time since the convention, addressing meetings of locals, including one at Abbey for the organization of Happy Land constituency in preparation for the by-election which is expected to take place at an early date, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the member elected for that constituency in June of last year.

"While Mr. Musselman inevitably made some enemies by the attitude he took at the convention on this question, he is glad to know that you and others are satisfied with his statement of the position, and that you are giving him and the movement your whole-hearted support. Kindly accept our thanks on his behalf."

Equal Rights

The members of the Engen local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association believe in equal rights so far as the two sexes are concerned, and so they have given their women equal representation on their managing board. The secretary of the local E. W. Soby, of Herschel, writes as follows:

"Please find enclosed membership list for 1922, also \$26 membership fees for 1922. There are a few more I have to get yet to keep this local up to its standard of about 32 members. I will send fees as soon as I can collect, and I hope to get the rest very soon. The dollars are mighty scarce, but I don't think you can blame this local for losing many members. You will note we have a man president, and a lady vice president, also two lady directors and two men directors, which I find is the best, for a joint local, as we believe in giving women equal rights."

The following is the reply of the Central office, when acknowledging the receipt of the fees:

"We are glad to know that you are working hard to bring your local up to its old standard of membership, and feel sure that you will succeed before the end of the year. We know that money is very scarce now, and it is all the more credit to you if you can maintain your membership at a high point in spite of that fact.

"We also wish to endorse your policy of having a mixed board of directors. We feel confident that there is a great deal of work of your local to be done by the lady members of it, and we are confident that no local can succeed in the long run that does not take in confidence and invite the assistance of every member. There are so many phases of work of a local which cannot possibly be carried on successfully by men alone, and we feel sure that you have taken the right step in arranging such a plan."

SPECIAL MANITOBA PRE-ELECTION NUMBER

Owing to the widespread demand for information in connection with public matters in Manitoba, The Guide has decided to publish a special Manitoba number on May 31. This issue will contain full information regarding the financial situation of the province, the public debt, the cost of public buildings and other provincial assets. It will also give briefly the story and status of the telephone system, the hydro system, rural credits, provincial savings, farm loans, mothers' allowance, and the various matters on education, agriculture, public works and public welfare dealt with in the United Farmers' platform. This issue will be a mine of useful information necessary to those who are interested in the provincial election to be held this summer. This special number will go to all regular subscribers in Manitoba. Any subscriber may secure extra copies at five cents each, postpaid. A special subscription offer is being made to Manitoba local associations, campaign committees and individual subscribers to send in orders for one dozen or 100 copies of this special number. All orders must be received in The Guide office on or before May 22.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.



Pretty when she wakes up

Cleopatra's way

With a world of ancient beauty arts at her command, she depended on cleansing with Palm and Olive oils to protect, improve and preserve the freshness and smoothness of her skin.

This beautifying was not confined to face alone. The bath was a daily ceremonial with all ancient peoples, palm and olive oils the cleansers used.

Bathe with Palmolive and keep your skin smooth and white. It is a luxury all can afford.

This is the real test. The girl who wakes fresh and radiant, with a clear, smooth skin which has no defects to conceal, need not worry about her looks. She possesses the greatest of all attractions—the one which outshines all others.

This need not discourage the girl whose complexion is not so good. Proper care will soon transform a bad skin into one admired for its perfection.

Get rid of the clogging accumulations which cause coarseness and disfiguring defects and you will soon be complimented on your fresh blooming complexion.

The secret is simple and about 3,000 years old. It was discovered in ancient Egypt and practiced by Cleopatra.

Simple—Beautifying

The remedy for a coarse skin, for one disfigured with blackheads or ugly blotches, is daily cleansing with a lather blended from palm and olive oils.

Such a cleanser is so mild and soothing that it softens the skin and keeps it smooth. But it removes the accumulation of dirt, oil and perspiration which are responsible for most bad complexions.

You can't neglect your skin and expect to keep it

blooming and alluring. The powder and rouge you use to conceal defects deceive no one.

The soothing cleanser

Palmolive is the modern combination of the same beautifying cosmetic oils Cleopatra used in the days of ancient Egypt. It is just as valuable today as a safe soothing cleanser.

Massage its smooth, creamy lather softly into the network of tiny pores which compose the surface of your skin. It will remove the clogging deposits which enlarge these pores, cause blackheads and invite blotches.

Dry skins are benefited by cold cream after cleansing. If unusual dryness is your trouble, apply a little cream before as well as after washing.

Popularity—Low price

Judge Palmolive by other soaps and you will expect to pay at least 25 cents a cake. But the popularity which keeps the Palmolive factories working day and night naturally reduces cost. Quantity production is always economical.

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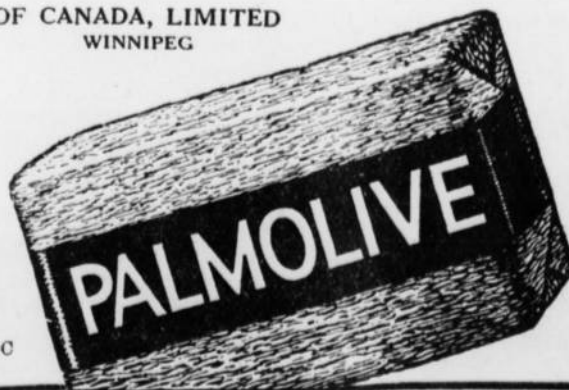



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From left to right: Mrs. Jas. Elliott, president of U.F.M. and convener of marketing committee; Mrs. M. L. Sears, president of U.F.A. and president of the Women's Section of C.C.A.; Mrs. John McNaughton, convener of immigration committee.

Farm Women United Nationally

The Growth of the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture—Plan and Scope of Work

ONE very strong factor in the building up of the farm women's organizations throughout the various provinces has been the linking-up of their forces through the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Working quietly and unostentatiously the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture has given impetus, direction and weight to the work of the provincial organizations. The first effort to bring the leaders of the farm women's organizations together in an interprovincial way was at the convention of the United Farm Women of Manitoba at Brandon in January 1919. There, of their own accord, the women formed an organization which they called the Interprovincial Council of Farm Women.

The reason underlying the organization of this body was the fact that the various provincial bodies were continually having to deal with national questions. Because of the lack of a national organization these matters were dealt with inadequately or independently by the provincial organizations, by which method valuable energy was dissipated.

The Interprovincial Council as first organized was composed of the following members: Mrs. J. S. Wood, president of the United Farm Women of Manitoba; Mrs. J. F. Ross, vice-president of the United Farm Women of Alberta; Mrs. J. McNaughton, honorary secretary of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; Mrs. George Brodie, president of the United Farm Women of Ontario, and Miss Mary P. McCallum of The Grain Growers' Guide. At this first meeting of the Inter-provincial Council of Farm Women they drew up a resolution to be forwarded to the Canadian Council of Agriculture voicing the necessity of having such an inter-provincial body and the necessity of having it closely affiliated with the Canadian Council of Agriculture, since the women's organizations were an important integral part of the organized farmers' movement. In March of that year the constitution of the Canadian Council was amended to provide for one woman

representative from the United Farm Women of Ontario, United Farm Women of Manitoba, Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the United Farm Women of Alberta and The Grain Growers' Guide. The amendment also provided for separate meetings of the Women's Section if so desired.

The women chosen as representatives from the various component parts of the Canadian Council of Agriculture have full and complete membership in the Council. As in the local and provincial organizations there is provision for the Women's Section which is in reality a woman's committee to consider questions which are of especial concern to women and in which the men are not likely to be interested.

Like the Canadian Council of Agriculture the Women's Section of the C.C.A. is not an originating or executive body. Its chief function is to co-ordinate into a national body its various provincial organizations. It constitutes a medium through which the provincial organizations in membership may act collectively where their common interests are concerned.

Committee Work

The work of the Women's Section, apart from meetings which are of necessity few, is done through committees. Each woman member of the Council is a convener of a committee which has a committee member in each province. The conveners of the committees, apart from any investigational work which they may do on their own particular subject, are dependent on the provincial committee. The provincial committee is responsible for information on provincial matters.

The federal committees and their scope of work has been outlined as follows:

1. Marketing convener Mrs. Jas. Elliott, president of the United Farm Women of Manitoba. Members: Mrs. H. E. Scholefield, Crossfield, Alta.; Mrs. John Holmes, Asquith, Sask.; Miss Eva Graham, Roland, Man.; Mrs. W. N. Glenn, Hensall, Ont. The outline of work for the committee to work on for this year is Causes of Market Fluctuations of Farm Produce Co-operative Marketing.

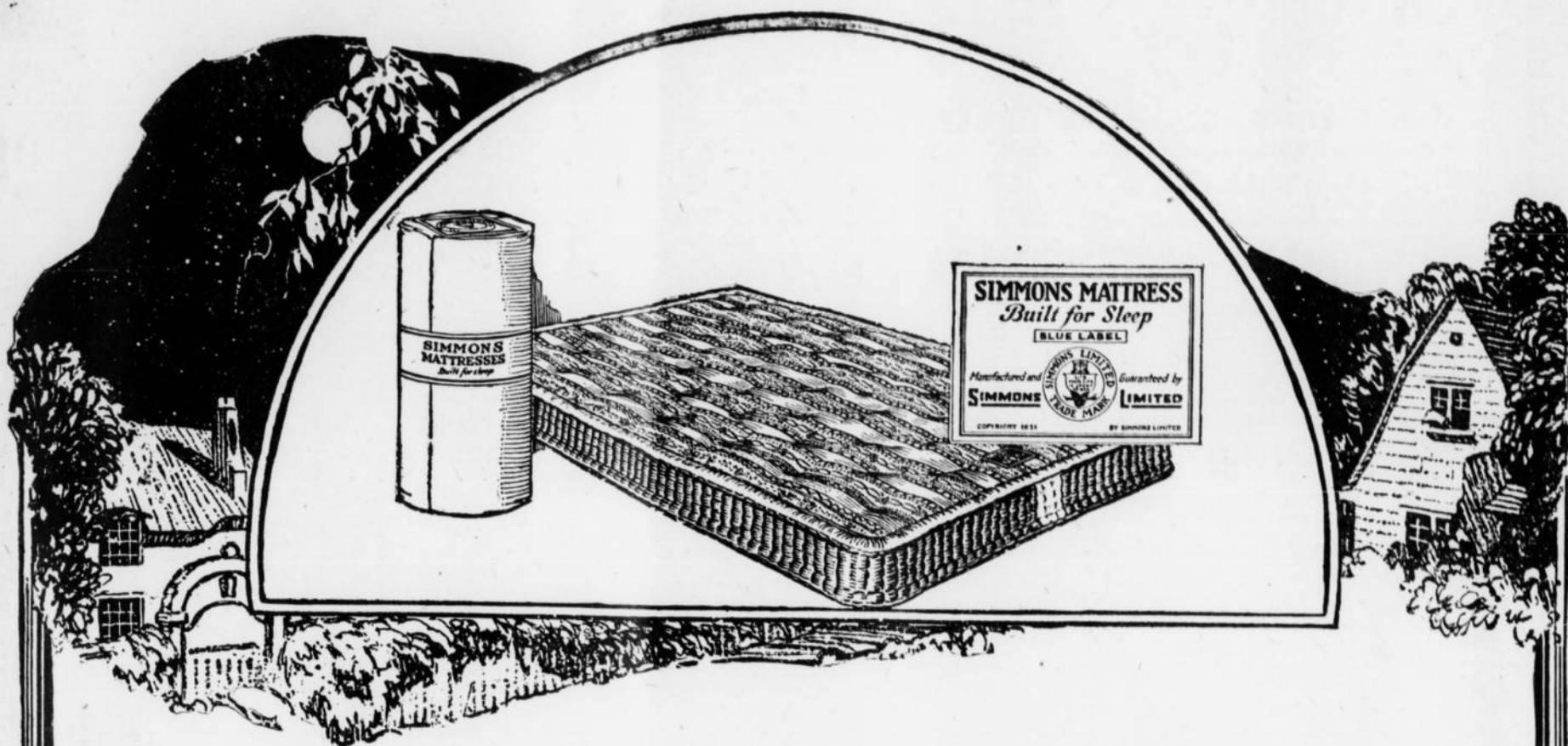
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Mrs. J. S. Amos
president U.F.W.O. and
convener of young
people's work.



Left to right: Mary P. McCallum, assistant secretary to Canadian Council of Agriculture and convener of publicity and educational committee; Amy J. Roe, representative of The Grain Growers' Guide and convener of social service committee; Mabel E. Finch, secretary of the Women's Section of C.C.A.



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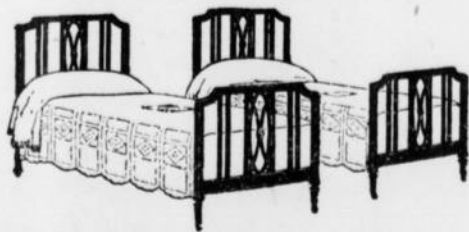
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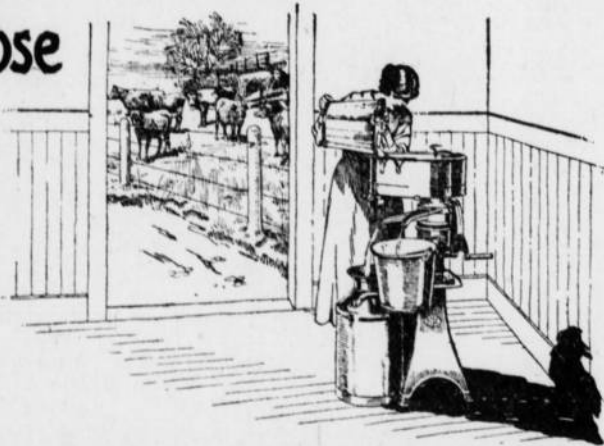
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Sorting and packing apples. Women's clubs sometimes order direct from growers.

Pennies Saved in Fruit Buying

The Experiences of Locals of the United Farm Women of Manitoba in Co-operative Buying—By Mabel E. Finch

"GOOD afternoon! Just step into my car and I will be along as soon as I have attended to the shipment of berries." With these words of greeting the busy little woman hurried away to the other end of the station platform and commenced inspecting cases of fruit.

Presently numbers of women gathered around her, and as I watched, I saw them pay Mrs. Jackson, pick up several crates of berries, deposit them in their cars and drive away.

Before long Mrs. Jackson was seated beside me, and we, also, were speeding into the country. On the way my curiosity got the better of me, and I asked, "Did that shipment of fruit come far, and who were the ladies so interested?" "Direct from the fruit growers in British Columbia," was the response, "and the ladies you saw at the station were the United Farm Women of the Holland local." Thereupon Mrs. Jackson gave me the story of the fruit.

It was in the year 1920, at a meeting of the United Farm Women that the question of fruit purchasing first arose. A number of women felt that they could not afford to can their usual variety of fruit for winter use, owing to the high prices, when someone suggested ordering direct from the fruit growers. This idea appealed, but who out of all those busy farm women, would undertake the responsibility of securing and placing orders, correspondence, phone calls and general supervision? At last an energetic member volunteered. Plans were then laid. It was agreed that only members should have the right to order, that orders for strawberries and loganberries should be in by the first of May, and that the remainder of the orders should be phoned Mrs. Jackson in time for her to send them away by the end of June. This settled, the next problem was how to handle and finance the fruit when it arrived. Again Mrs. Jackson came to the rescue and volunteered to meet the train, inspect the fruit and issue a sight draft on her own bank account to cover the full shipment, each member agreeing to pay for her order when she came for the fruit. In case the venture should prove unsatisfactory, it was agreed that all spoiled fruit should be paid for out of the funds of the local.

"But does not meeting the train interfere greatly with your house work?" I enquired. "Why no," Mrs. Jackson replied, "I do not have to leave my work as I always have it done in the morning before the train gets here. Then, if the station agent phones me that a shipment has arrived I phone those who placed the orders, slip into my car and in a few minutes am in to inspect the fruit. Those ladies who can come in, too, as you witnessed today. For the convenience of the others I have the crates drayed to the home of Mrs. McMannis, and either she or I give the fruit out. Unfortunately the full order of one kind of berries does not always come in the one shipment, so that draying charges are sometimes fairly heavy, but as a rule we find that seven cents on each case covers them, and another seventy-five cents meets the cost of express. On

plums the express is five cents more, and on forty pound boxes of apples and pears the express is \$1.36 with nine cents draying charges."

By this time we had arrived at the home of Mrs. Jackson, and I was permitted to see her books. They were business from cover to cover. In one division was recorded the members' orders, eighty-six in all, varying from one to three cases of each kind of fruit, and averaging eight cases per member. In the next division were the total number of cases of each kind of fruit ordered, and opposite each the price per case. It was a lengthy list for it included strawberries, raspberries, loganberries, gooseberries, cherries, blackberries, black raspberries, black currants, quinces, tomatoes, four varieties of plums, and two varieties each of crabs, peaches, pears, apricots and apples, valued at \$1,773.35. In the third division express and draying charges were listed, and the loss in damaged fruit, while the fourth division contained a comparison of the total cost of fruit to the members, with the cost on the local market, a saving averaging three dollars per case on berries and from one dollar and a half to two dollars on other fruits.

When asked as to the success of the venture, Mrs. Jackson stated that the loss in damaged fruit the first year amounted to \$60, but when one considered that the women had saved over \$1,000 all were well satisfied. The following year a new method was adopted, a draft for the fruit was sent with the order, prompter service and better fruit was the result, and the loss entailed was only \$20. No account was rendered by Mrs. Jackson for her services the first year. The second year she was provided with a barrel of gasoline, \$21, which she used in making her trips. The time spent in meeting trains for several shipments a week for the four summer months, waiting to make deliveries, handling of money, phoning and writing were all contributed by her for the sake of adding greater interest to the work of the local.

The success attendant on co-operative fruit purchasing led the members to branch out into other lines. In 1921 eighteen hundred pounds of honey were ordered, and in the spring of 1922 seventy-eight one hundred pound sacks of granulated sugar and seventy-two gallons of maple syrup from Quebec. The saving on the sugar amounted to one dollar per sack, and on the maple syrup two dollars per gallon. Thus these busy mothers find that membership in their local is not only an education but an economical investment.

The United Farm Women of Cypress River have met with similar success. In 1920 fruit orders were handled entirely through their officers, but being considered too much of a burden for those in charge, it was decided last year to order through the storekeeper on a commission basis of 25c per case. Anyone desiring the privilege first became a member of the U.F.W.M. Members were thus enrolled and fruit of all kinds ordered, each member paying for her fruit at the time of the placement of her order, which obviated the difficulty of people refusing to take

Continued on Page 21

Among the Clubs

Farm Women's Clubs Show Good Progress—Many New Ideas for Year's Work

Progressive Makes Progress

WE organized our local two years ago, with a fair membership. Since then our membership has increased to 21 members. Our success is due, largely, I think, to the keen interest of our president, Mrs. P. Young.

We planned and held our meetings the same night as the men's meeting as a matter of convenience. These meetings were usually held in our community hall. After our meetings we had refreshments, followed by a real social time among ourselves.

In May last we started working for a bazaar, which we held on November 11. Every month we held a meeting in the afternoon in the homes of the members, and during that time we collected many beautiful and fancy things. We held our sale of work in the hall, and on the same evening a chicken supper was served. We cleared the sum of \$90 from our bazaar. Fifty cents was the price of the dinner. After everything was paid our net total was \$60. The object in raising this money was to help in financing our hall.

Following is the year's program: January, discussion, Bread Making, and report of convention. February, various meat cuts, and convention report by Mrs. C. C. Burton. March, discussion on Poultry, and paper on Co-operation. April, debate, and paper on Practical House-cleaning. May, address by a public health nurse. June, salad making, and paper, The Things that Make Life Worth While. July, paper, The Value of Cheerfulness. August, paper on Swat the Fly, and paper on Making a House a Home. September, paper, How to Make Rural Life More Attractive for our Young People. October, What we Owe our Community. November, Entertaining in the Home. December, annual meeting.

Judging by the splendid attendance and the good fellowship at all our meetings, I think we have the right community spirit, and that our local is on the right way to progress.—Mrs. O. S. Young, Progressive U.F.W.A.

Old School as Community Hall

Last year the women members of the Pleasant View U.F.A. local formed a women's committee. Besides attending the regular meetings of the local, they meet separately once a month, or oftener, at the homes of the members. A program is arranged for three months at a time, and some member gives a paper at each meeting on a subject of general interest. This is followed by an informal round table discussion, which gives opportunity for all to take part, and tends to bring out the more timid members. Each hostess serves lunch, limited to one kind of cake and sandwiches. A silver collection is taken at each meeting, and by this and other means \$375 was raised in less than a year.

One of the things accomplished by this women's committee was the improving of the old school building, which the ratepayers had voted to use as a community hall. A new floor was put in and a cement foundation; an organ was purchased and a removable stage built. Another self-appointed duty of this committee is to assist in any sickness or distress in the community. They are taking advantage of the travelling libraries of the University Department of Extension to provide good reading matter for members and their families.—Mrs. T. W. Moore, secretary-treasurer.

Alix Takes Leading Place

The year 1921 was a very interesting one for our members, for not only did we help to elect one of our number (Mrs. W. Parby) to the Alberta legislature, but our women also took an active part in the federal election.

During the year we held 21 meetings, two of which were social afternoons at the homes of members. Our membership about doubled over that of the previous year. A good deal of credit is due the U.F.A. for the splendid work done in the local drive during the summer, when many new names were enrolled in both organizations. The interest and co-op-

eration of the men has been most encouraging.

A good deal of relief work has been carried on. Through the Alberta Red Cross five sacks of clothing, donated by town and country people, have been forwarded to the drought area in South Alberta. At present we are engaged in knitting stockings for the same cause.

In February a concert, dance and supper realized \$97. A sale of work and home cooking in May raised \$49. We served lunch for two days at the fall fair, and also took first prize of \$15 for the best exhibit from any one organization, there being three other competitors.

A chicken supper at Thanksgiving netted us \$46. During the year we had a varied and interesting program. Such subjects as Rural Education, Municipal High Schools, Public Health, Infectious Diseases, Social Welfare and Horticulture being discussed. On December 30 we finished a very successful year with a children's party, which was thoroughly enjoyed by the youngsters and a good many of the older ones, too.—Margaret M. Semple, secretary, Alix U.F.A.

Mock Parliament Interesting

As locals we have been holding joint meetings, and we have passed a very successful winter. The main feature of our program is A Mock Parliament, which has been a most enlightening one. First of all we had a mock election. The Progressive nominee was the successful candidate. The opposition was composed of the old parties. Our opening ceremony caused great excitement. Each meeting later presented a bill, and the manner in which the different subjects were presented have been a credit to the local. Great enthusiasm has been shown throughout the meetings, and we have had some very deep discussions, such as the tariff question and a few others. We feel as though this has just been a stepping stone for us along these lines. We hope we can arrange to carry it on at a later date, but now the busy time is drawing near, which will prevent our members from being present.—Mrs. Douglas McCorkindale, Hastings Coulee U.F.W.A.

Glenside is Practical

An interesting letter has been received outlining the plans which the Glenside W.G.G.A. is making for the summer months. The first few meetings will be devoted to making dress forms, after the completion of which it is hoped to have an instructor in dress-making give a series of lectures in cutting and fitting. Following this a milliner will be invited to attend the club meetings to instruct the members in renovating and trimming hats.

The plans for the season also include meetings to be devoted to home nursing, first aid, baby clinics and discussions on saving labor during the busy season.

Has Parliamentary Drill

Baintree local has been especially interested in their series of parliamentary drills. A list of 53 questions and answers on the proper procedure in public meetings has been made out. These are used as a basis for a 10 or 15-minute drill at each meeting. Occasionally the president asks the questions and members volunteer with the answers. On other occasions the answers are given to the members and they are expected to reply when the question to which they hold the answer is put. Variety is secured by illustrating the principle involved in the question.

Held Guessing Contest

Vermilion U.F.W.M. held a very successful guessing contest. Both it and the old-fashioned spelling match were quite unique features of our entertainment and caused much interest and amusement. The guessing contest consisted of 20 pictures cut from papers and magazines and numbered, each one representing a surname of people known to the contestants. There was also a jar of beans provided, the number of beans in the jar to be guessed. The fish pond

Continued on Page 233



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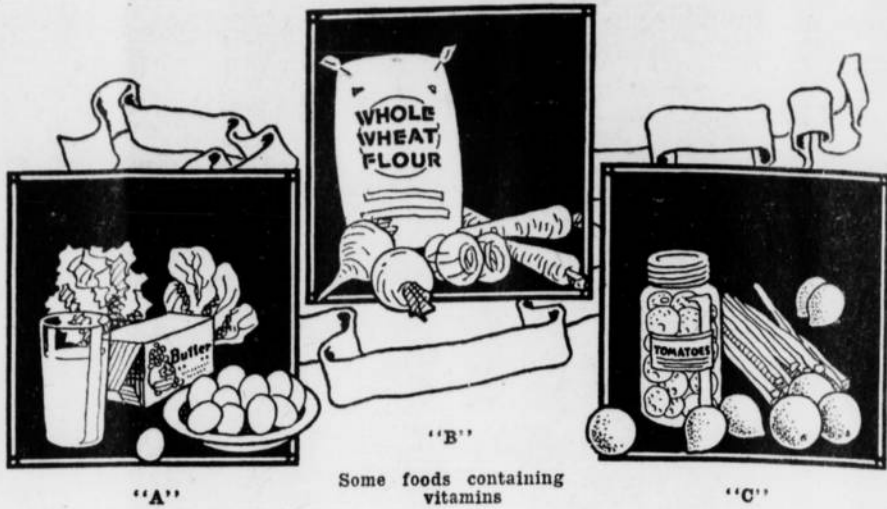
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Some foods containing vitamins

The Vitamin Triplets

How the Latest Scientific Knowledge Concerning Food Affects our
Daily Diet—By Margaret M. Speechly

“WHAT are vitamins, anyway?” is a question that is asked almost every day. So far no one knows exactly what they are, but it has been proved by learned scientists that without them we should find it impossible to live. Who has not read of sailors suffering from scurvy in olden days when they were confined to a diet of dried salt beef and biscuits? If given the juice of certain fruits they recovered. Today it is an established fact that the cure was effected by substances now termed vitamins (pronounced vi-ta-meens, with the accent on the first syllable). Do not bother looking it up in the dictionary, because it is not there—it is too new a word for that.

There are three vitamins that are necessary for health, and for want of better names they are called “A,” “B,” and “C.” Scientists have been working at top speed for years in order to find out something definite to tell us concerning these vitamins, and so have not had time to get together to decide upon suitable names for them. It is now realized by authorities that there are possibly more than three kinds of vitamins.

What you are most interested in, however, is how the scientific knowledge at hand can be applied to everyday life. A great deal has been written and said in recent years about the proper balancing of meals as regards proteins, starches, sugar, fat and minerals, and now vitamins come along. Let me hasten to assure you that all you have been endeavoring to do in providing balanced meals is quite correct, especially if you are a firm believer in plenty of fruit, vegetables and milk. With the knowledge we have of vitamins, we are more than ever convinced that all which has been advocated in the past about taking sufficient milk, vegetables and fruit is correct, so do not be afraid that you are going to be asked to try a new plan.

Now for the different kinds of vitamins and where they are found. “A” can be obtained in egg yolks, butter, whole milk, cheeses made from cream or whole milk, spinach and other greens, and tomatoes; so there is a wide range of foods within the reach of people in the West. Whole milk for children has always been considered excellent for building muscle and tissues, but now we know that it contains “A,” it is more important than ever. Combinations of eggs and milk make very good sources of “A,” whether in the form of puddings, such as custards, or in savory dishes like scrambled eggs. There is such a variety of appetizing dishes that can be made out of these foods that you should have no trouble in providing plenty of “A.” As this kind of vitamin is also in greens and tomatoes, see that your meals contain them frequently.

When it comes to “B” there is still less trouble in locating foods that contain it, as it is in almost every kind of vegetable and fruit and in milk as well. Whole cereals contain “B,” so choose them rather than the highly refined flours that everyone seems so fond of. The germ, the part that contains the vitamin, is immediately under the husk, so the value of many white flours

is far less than whole wheat. People living in Oriental lands who eat chiefly highly polished rice, very frequently develop a disease called beri-beri (beri means weak), which is caused by the removal of “B” in the polishing process. A patient suffering from this disease can be cured by taking unpolished rice. An interesting case arose during the war, when beri-beri broke out among British troops in Mesopotamia who were living on a diet of white bread, canned meat and jam. In the same area, soldiers from India were not affected, because their chief food was prepared from coarsely-ground flour, which contained a sufficient supply of “B” to keep them in good health.

The third kind of vitamin, called “C,” prevents people from getting scurvy, similar to that from which the sailors suffered a few years ago. Oranges, lemons, grape fruit and tomatoes are some of the foods that contain “C,” so our frequent injunctions to take plenty of them is again borne out by scientific and practical experience. Milk can also be put in this class, but if it is necessary to pasteurize it, “C” is destroyed by heat. Orange juice or lemon juice will make up the deficiency, and if you cannot get those fruits conveniently, use strained tomato juice for the small children.

For “A,” “B,” “C” dishes make desserts of milk and eggs, with fruit juice as flavoring. Scrambled eggs with tomatoes also make a very complete dish. If you are not already a junket disciple, do not procrastinate any longer, as junket is one of the most delicious ways of serving milk.

It is interesting to know that ordinary cooking of fruit and vegetables does not destroy all the vitamins, unless it is carried on for a long time. The best plan to follow is to arrange the cooking so that the food can be served as soon as it is “done.” It is a mistake to put in a pinch of baking soda to keep the vegetables a good color or to make old peas tender, as it will destroy the vitamins. There will be some in the water in which the vegetables were cooked, so be sure to save the liquid for making soups or vegetable sauces.

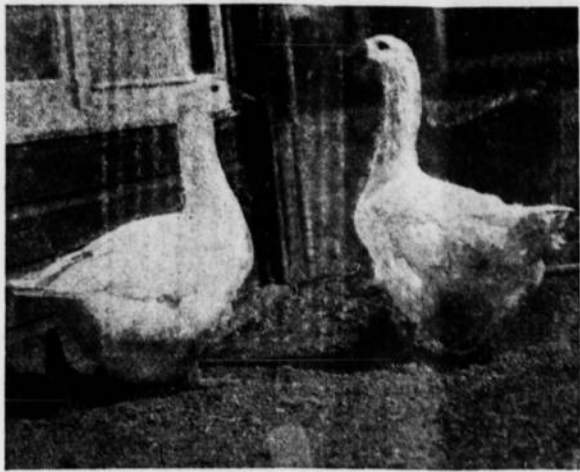
Unfortunately, fruit and vegetable when canned lose some of their value, for as vitamins are concerned, but do not let that prevent you from using the foods, as they are invaluable for keeping the system in good condition. Tomatoes, however, are so rich in all three vitamins that canning does not seem to decrease their value to any extent, “cold pack” plenty of tomatoes the season.

Do you know what is responsible for a large measure for your appetite? Of course hard work has a lot to do with it, but if vitamins were left out of your diet you would have no appetite in short time. However, do not make the mistake of worrying about whether you are getting enough vitamins as long as you are a firm believer in plenty of fruit, vegetables, milk and whole cereals.

It does not take you long to read the story, but what I have been trying to explain about these new substances taken the cleverest scientists in the world years to discover.

Goose Gossip

Money to be Made in this Special Line for Anyone Who Will Study the Likes and Dislikes of Geese—
By Charles C. Bray



A pair of Embdens

WE have always kept a variety of poultry and fowl on the ranch or farm, but the breed of geese kept has always been Toulouse—first grades, then pure-breds—and being unfamiliar with other breeds, my remarks refer to the Toulouse, and these I find the most profitable of all our domesticated birds. They are particularly adapted to our severe climatic conditions; easy to raise; require only the cheapest of shelters; practically exempt from disease, mites and insects; thrive on waste land which could be put to few other uses; and per pound cost can be produced for as little or less than any other similar meat. During the summer months almost no grain is required if they have plenty of green pasture to graze on. The grades (which usually run to white in color) are lighter in weight, less productive and more prone to wander than the pure-breds, and usually can fly—pure-breds being easily retained by a 20 or 24-inch fence.

Unlike our other barn-yard birds, they are more prolific and more value after they pass the two-year mark—in fact, a neighbor has a pair 20 years old and still on the job! The older ones are very wise. As proof of their intelligence I may relate a few instances. Being handed an old crust too hard to break, I've seen an old goose deliberately walk over to a tub at the pump, drop it in the water, wait for it to soften, and then eat it. I have known the old gander to leave the slough, come to pen where goose was nested, talk to her in persuasive tones till she consented to leave her eggs in his care, whereupon he gently settled himself in her place while she contentedly headed for the water for an hour's sport, knowing the old fellow at home was quite capable of "doing the house-work." I watched her return and noted the careful way Mr. Gander extracted himself from the nest and the low tones of thanks as she resettled on her eggs!

Winter quarters for our geese is a single-boarded house in shelter of a poplar bluff. There is a small, low door and lots of dry straw inside. On some of the coldest nights they will be right out on the snow enjoying the scenery, returning to pen occasionally to warm their feet—for it is through the feet they feel the cold.

Unlike the duck, they are spare eaters of grain, and will take but a few bites at a feed, showing a preference for oats whole or chopped. In cold, stormy weather I throw a sheaf of nicely-cured green feed in their pen, so it won't get snowed under, and if it is tender enough to be chewed, they're happy. They should have drinking water, but will get along fairly well on snow. During summer months, if at large, they will find their own feed, as they are great grazers. However, when laying I always offer them grain.

Geese are good setters after their first year, but the yearlings will occasionally desert their nest, if permitted swimming water especially; but we seldom let a goose set, because being so heavy she will squash or smother some goslings just as they hatch out, and because if permitted to set she has henceforth done laying for that season. And so I call into service at this stage the old clucking hen.

The Laying Season

At the first real thaw, when a goose can get her bill down into the mud, the ganders will start picking out their string. This is the time to separate your matings if more than one pen of

birds is to be kept, for very soon the eggs will start coming, and cold, stormy weather after is not likely to check them. Yearlings lay 10 to 12 the first batch—older geese 12 to 15—and want to set, but usually break up easily—two days shut up in a dark pen without bedding usually suffices. After a week or 10 days they will probably lay another batch, the number of eggs increasing by two or three. After each batch the broody season is extended, but occasionally a goose lays up to 26 eggs without wanting to set at all. The yearling, only laying two settings of 10 or 11 each, gets a leg band on her and goes to the butcher next fall. The third laying is usually the last, although a fourth is quite possible. I have one old goose for which I claim a record—she gives us 50 or 60 seven-ounce eggs per season, starting in March, and lays continually. One summer we let her set, and after raising her goslings she resumed and laid well up into November. Can you beat it? Nearly 30 pounds of "hen-fruit" in a season! And goose eggs are just as edible as any other!

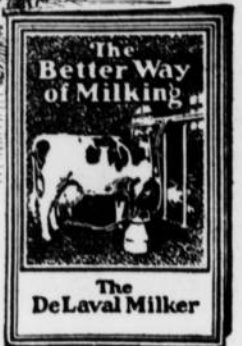
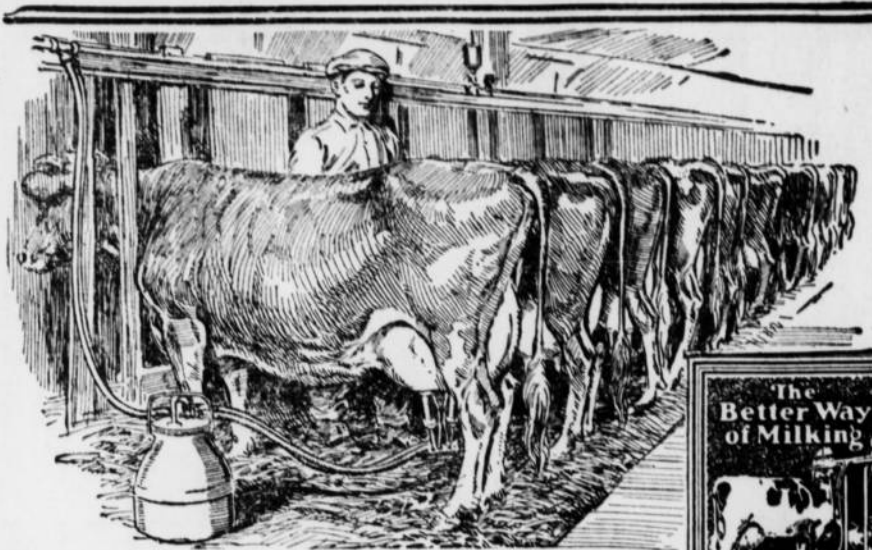
Number of Ganders

Having now brought the flock through the winter, not fat but full of vigor and with "lots of pep," we have taken the first step towards ensuring fertility of eggs. The second step is to retain the stamina of the male by limiting the number under his care to three or four. Often, too, the gander will refuse to mate with some particular goose if he has too many, and will fight other males and tire out herding the geese so that he may become quite exhausted early in the spring, when swimming water—their natural breeding grounds—is not yet at hand. So at this season it is best to divide the flock into separate pens. The third step is to supply feed—especially green stuff—for at the commencement of laying, the egg-building elements so craved by the bird are yet unobtainable, and if not supplied in some acceptable form the size of the eggs will be materially reduced.

Of all eggs those from the goose are for hatching, as the solidity of the contents and strength of the shells is a great protection to the germ against rough handling. I surmise temperature fluctuations would not affect them so readily either, the germ being so well protected by its mass of covering.

When setting, make the nest on the ground, but not where it will get flooded out by heavy rains later. If using hens for hatching give each four eggs. You may test eggs in seven days, and if one proves unfertile it may be replaced with three hen eggs and all will hatch out together—the 21st and 28th day. Also, if using hens, turn the eggs over about three times a week, and unless in contact with moist ground, sprinkle them with luke-warm water, which will not injure your hen eggs either. If using an incubator run it one to two degrees lower than for hen eggs and don't be afraid to sprinkle the eggs often, otherwise the shells will become so hard and flinty the little fellows will be unable to break out. Don't touch eggs the last two days. On the day due for the hen to bring them out, have a coop ready out on the grass (the lawn is an ideal place), so as not to keep them crowded under the hen in a deep-sided nest, for they will smother. It pays to exercise care at this stage, as each one is worth four to eight dollars later on, and so if the hen is not excitable and the eggs are hatching unevenly it is quite alright to remove

Continued on Page 38



"I would not think of returning to hand milking"—

So says Mr. Bolmert, a De Laval milker user, shown above, who along with many other dairymen from thirty different states and Canada give their experiences with the De Laval Milker in the book shown to the right.

Mr. Bolmert goes on to say, "My cows are also doing much better than they did by hand milking. They hold first place in the Rogue River Testing Association, and I have cut the time of milking by half."

There are now thousands of De Laval Milkers in use in all sections of the country, and practically all these users agree with Mr. Bolmert that the De Laval Milker increases production over any other way of milking, keeps the cows' teats and udders in better condition, produces cleaner milk, saves time, and makes dairying more pleasant and profitable.

A De Laval Milker soon pays for itself. If you are milking a herd of cows by hand or using an inferior milker, you are losing enough milk and time, and enough money in other ways, to pay for a De Laval. Sold on easy terms.

The De Laval Company, Ltd.
MONTREAL PETERBOROUGH WINNIPEG
EDMONTON VANCOUVER

Sooner or later you will use a
De Laval
Milker and Cream Separator

Latest and Best Information on Milking—Free!

This beautifully printed and illustrated book contains pictures of cows, barns, etc., from De Laval milker users in thirty different states and in Canada. The pictures are accompanied by statements from these milker users concerning their experience not only with the De Laval but with other milkers. The best thing of its kind ever issued. It also gives you an idea of how dairying is conducted in all parts of the country—and may suggest how you can make your dairying more profitable.

Ask your De Laval Milker Agent for a copy, or write to the nearest De Laval office for one. Ask for the new "Better Way of Milking."



IN the great outdoors—where real men put in a real day's work—BAT CHEWING is the overwhelming favorite—their constant companion.

Tough! Moist! Full of flavor!

It satisfies as does no other!

Demanded by men who insist on the best chewing and the greatest value.

Rock City Tobacco Co. Ltd.

Always Makes a Hit

BAT
CHEWING
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Large Plug 20¢

BLUE RIBBON TEA

Rich! Strong! Delicious!

It stimulates a man for his work in the morning and helps him to forget his troubles at night. Ask for it.

ATTENTION MR. FARMER!

It is only natural that you wish to receive the absolute **Top Market Price For Your Cream**. We feel positive that you will find that if you ship your sweet and sour cream to us your net returns will be much better than if you shipped elsewhere, as we **GUARANTEE** Correct and Honest Tests and Weights—Prompt Return of Empty Cans—Remittances Will Be Mailed to You Within 24 Hours After Your Shipment is Received.

We are paying, until further notice—

DOMESTIC CREAM.....37c SPECIAL CREAM.....33c

(No. 1 and No. 2 Cream will be paid for at top market prices)

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A Trial Shipment is All We Ask. Give Us the Opportunity to Prove to You That it Will Pay You Well to Ship to Us.

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WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

STARTING OFF CLEAN



The White Spirit of Purity lives in FAIRY SOAP

MORE than mere "cleanliness" has become the rule of an increasing number of people to whom the soap-and-water habit is a natural part of life. People of discernment are learning the value of *white* cleanliness; they are choosing their soap for *whiteness*, the sign of *purity*—assurance of all that is best in soap and most essential to bath and toilet comfort.

For this reason, Fairy Soap, *the whitest soap in the world*, is making new converts to the *white cleanliness* habit everywhere, every day.

Fairy Soap smooths and soothes the skin. It lathers readily and abundantly in any water. It rinses off instantly and thoroughly. It leaves no annoying odor in its wake. It invigorates as well as cleanses. And, of course, it floats.

For the finer laundering, and for every particular cleansing use about the house, Fairy Soap is just as efficient and dependable as for toilet and bath. You cannot get a soap *whiter* than *whitest*, or *purer* than *pure*—Fairy.

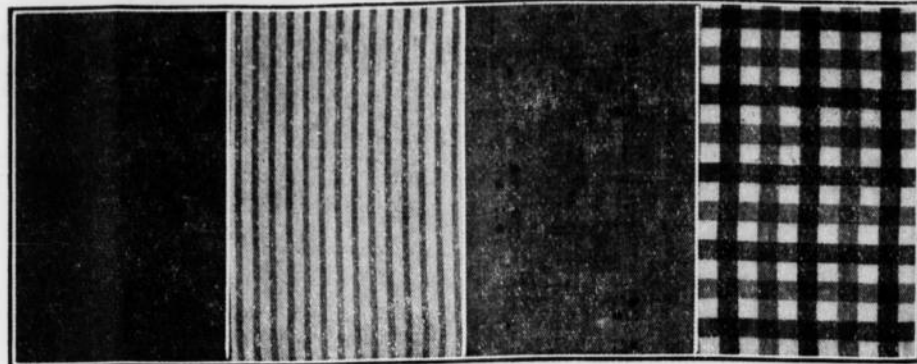
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY

LIMITED, MONTREAL

MADE IN CANADA

FAIRY SOAP

PURE FLOATING WHITE



Attractive fabrics for summer. From left to right, the first three are suitable for stout figures whether tall or short. 1. Medium blue repp. 2. White cotton with green stripes. 3. Grey voile with small rose design. 4. Checked gingham in tan and pink, for slim women only.

Hot Weather Clothing

People who are Stout, Slim, Tall or Short, Can Wear Cool Garments in the Hot Season—By Anne Deane

HOW to keep from wilting is one of the biggest problems of summer. "Feeling the heat" does not depend upon whether you are thin and skinny, or are inclined to be too well "upholstered," for lots of people who are very thin are miserable when the thermometer goes over 90 degrees. However, comfort in a large measure depends upon the kind of outer garments worn.

First of all let's fix up the people who are inclined to be stout, because they seem to think they have a harder job than their slim sisters. If you happen to be thin, keep on reading anyway, because your turn will come in a minute. All slim people do not stay like that for ever and ever, so the following information may be useful in years to come.

Choice of the right color makes all the difference to a large woman's appearance. When arrayed in white, cream, pale blue, pink or pale yellow, she looks about half as big again, especially if the dress is trimmed with ruffles and frills. If she wears a dress made along simple lines in navy blue, green, brown, grey, or mauve, relieved with a little white, she will not only be far more attractive, but will actually seem to be smaller. The reason is that these colors make a person less conspicuous, while anything light stands out so plainly against the background that it only draws attention to her size.

Plain material is more suitable than anything with a large design, as elaborate patterns only add to your apparent size. Large flowers, big dots, wide stripes, "scrolly" patterns, cheeks and plaids are for a tall, thin woman alone, so make up your mind to choose plain fabrics only.

Just because of the restrictions for a woman of generous proportions, do not be discouraged because there is a large number of plain fabrics in suitable colors on the market. Voiles are particularly nice for hot weather because they are so thin and are easily laundered. This material can be secured in navy blue, brown, grey, green, or mauve, either plain or with a tiny design or dot or with a pin stripe. I saw a very pretty combination the other day of grey voile with small rose spots. Dark blue with a white or a red dot is also a safe choice, providing it is not of the dazzling kind. Greens and browns also make a very pretty combination. Navy blue voile with rose pipings of washable silk is very effective, and so is grey with mauve trimmings. Nothing could be more attractive than indestructible voile in dark shades. This is made of silk yarn, but is as thin as the cotton variety, and is very neat in appearance.

Give Thought to Collars and Cuffs
You will be surprised how a plain

dress can be improved by dainty collars and cuffs. Voile, net, or organdy in cream or ecru shades help to lighten up a dark dress and to give it a distinctive appearance.

Silk jersey and tricolette in dark shades are two favorites among stout women. These materials wear well and help to minimize a person's size.

Striped dimity in grey, mauve, or navy makes lovely thin garments, and so does striped gingham—provided the stripe is not too wide. That reminds me to sound a note of warning about the gingham family which is enjoying such popularity at the present time. A stout woman should never wear checks, or large plaids, for no matter how tempting they may be, they must be left for the sisters who are slim.

Cotton poplin and cotton gabardine are two fabrics which give splendid wear. As they can be obtained in blues, browns and greens, they are particularly suitable for a large person. Of course they are not as thin as voile or gingham, but will give excellent service.

Our old friend chambray comes in blue, green, grey and mauve, and can be made to take on a party appearance by the use of a pretty collar. Dresses of handkerchief linen are very nice for summer.

After all, the large woman has plenty to choose from, hasn't she? If she is particular about the details, such as collars and cuffs, she can be just as smartly dressed as any slim young thing. With a dark dress of transparent material it is a good plan to wear a silk slip of the same color under it. Use a very light weight silk such as Chinese or Japanese, and make both a camisole and an undershirt.

Everyone who is inclined to be stout should wear one-piece dresses, rather than blouses and skirts. By following a plan such as this, it is possible to hide the many curves at the waist, and the hips. In order to look as slim as possible, choose plain styles with good lines. Frills, flounces, trimming and tucks going around the figure, should never be a part of a stout woman's clothing.

Plenty of Variety for Thin People

Now for the people who are conveniently slim. There is an almost unlimited range of choice in materials and colors from which they can choose. Organdy,

muslin (dotted, striped or embroidered), mull, voile (plain, dotted, figured or striped), chambray, gingham of all kinds, pique, ratine, washable satin, duck, palm beach cloth, cotton crepes and many others besides those already mentioned for larger women.

Colors must be chosen according to hair and complexion, but white, cream and light shades of all kinds may be

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Plaids make a stout woman look wider, while stripes give her a slimmer appearance.

From Manitoba Extension Bulletin 58

Planning a Summer Wedding

Work and Worry are Saved by Attending to Details in Advance—By Margaret M. Speechly

YOU will be surprised how many of the arrangements for a wedding can be made quite a time before the ceremony is to take place. A lot of unnecessary worry and fatigue is avoided by starting early to plan each detail, and as a result the bride is sure to have an easier mind. In this short article there is not room for considering every problem which presents itself, so it will be necessary to deal only with the making of plans.

The first thing to do is to decide where the ceremony will be performed, for on it depends a good many things. In the summer there are at least three alternatives—the church, the home, or the garden. Many people would not feel properly married in any other place than a church, while others prefer a home wedding. If the house is small and if the bride is a lover of the out-of-doors there is nothing nicer than a wedding on the lawn. When the place has been selected, the next step is to make out a list of guests so that no one who should be invited will be omitted. Once the number is estimated other plans are easily made.

The bride has probably decided long ago how many attendants she is going to have, so she should invite all the members of the bridal party as soon as the day and hour of the ceremony have been fixed. They may be asked personally or by letter, depending on whether they reside in the district or in some other part of the country. You notice that all the way through this article I am using the word "bride" instead of "bride-elect," for although the latter is more correct it is also more clumsy, especially when used so often.

While it is permissible to have several attendants there is no need to have any at all, in which case the bridegroom does not have a "best man." Some girls like to have one or two bridesmaids, while others include a maid of honor. A flower girl is occasionally added to their number, and if the bride has a long white train she sometimes has a page. The safest way is to keep to one bridesmaid rather than to complicate matters by having an extensive bridal party. Ushers are really only necessary for a church wedding, when the number of guests is large. These members of the bridal party are usually young friends of the bride and groom.

Give the Minister a Fair Warning

The clergyman should be asked to officiate as early as convenient, so that he may keep the date and the hour free from other engagements. If the bridegroom lives in the same district as the bride, it is his responsibility to make arrangements with the minister. However, if he resides at a distant place, it is quite correct for the bride to ask the family pastor to officiate.

Of course a wedding would not be complete without music, so a friend or the church organist should be included in the bridal party. Like the others, he or she ought to be invited early. The bride chooses the music

and usually asks someone to sing while the register is signed. "Lohengrin to go in on and Mendelssohn to come out on" is what most brides like, but besides these old favorites there is plenty of classical music to choose from. While the guests are assembling it is usual to have bright, cheerful music played either on the organ or on the piano. All these details should be thoroughly discussed and settled some time before the wedding so that all unnecessary worry is eliminated.

Invitations are the next item to consider. They should be sent at least two or three weeks before the day of the wedding, while those for out-of-town guests should be mailed a few days in advance of the others. An illustration of the proper forms for invitations is given at the bottom of the page.

Notice that the English way of spelling "honour" is always used for correct wedding invitations. Either Old English or Script lettering is in good style. A reliable engraver uses a sheet of heavy white

paper, folded once, with the invitation on the front. He also provides two envelopes for each invitation. When ready to do the mailing get the best writer in the family to address the envelopes, checking each one off as she goes along. An invitation is folded in two and is placed in the smaller envelope, on which is written the name of the guest only. This is then put in the large one, bearing the name and address of the recipient. Husband and wife receive one invitation, while another is sent to the unmarried men of the family and a separate one to the unmarried girls.

Choose Suitable Decorations

In making plans for a wedding, do not forget the decorations, for they play an important part by forming an attractive setting. There is no need to go to a lot of expense, for the country should be able to produce enough bloom for the occasion. The bride usually has a favorite flower, which can be used both for a house and a church. Many people in the West grow gorgeous peonies of white, pink or red, while there is nothing so graceful as spiraea. Ferns and wild flowers make a wonderful showing when artistically arranged. It is a good idea to hand over the decorations to a friend or relative who knows how to show off the flowers to advantage. The bride should discuss details with her at an early date, so that she may make her plans in good time.

The refreshments need careful consideration at an early date. They may take the form of a simple buffet lunch consisting of cold drinks and small cakes. This is suitable for a hot day, when the number of guests is large. Of course there would also be the wedding cake, which is usually made weeks in advance. It may be served at the lunch or can be put in small white boxes, which are given to the guests as they leave the house.

If there are not many people invited, or if it is just a family party, a wedding breakfast can be served, with the

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Ask the Way

to prettier teeth—you are welcome to it

A new-day method is bringing millions whiter, cleaner, safer teeth.

It is used by your friends, your neighbors. It is advised by dentists, urged by modern authorities. Glistening teeth seen everywhere now show the benefits it brings.

This is to offer a ten-day test to reveal its results to you.

It combats the film

The purpose is to remove the film which keeps teeth dim and dingy. Not for beauty only, but for safety. Most tooth troubles are now traced to film.

Film is that viscous coat you feel. It clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays. The ordinary tooth paste does not effectively combat it. It is also the basis of tartar.

Film absorbs stains, making the teeth look cloudy or discolored. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acids. It holds the acids in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

New methods found

Dental science has now found two ways to fight that film. Able

authorities have proved their efficiency. Now careful people employ them nearly all the world over, largely by dental advice.

A new-type tooth paste has been created, to comply with modern requirements. The name is Pepsodent. Those two film combatants are embodied in it for daily application.

Two other essentials

Two other effects are essential, as proved by modern research.

The saliva contains two great tooth-protecting agents. One is a starch digestant, one is alkalis. One is to digest the starch deposits which cling to teeth and gum them. Often they ferment and form acids. The alkalis are to neutralize mouth acids—the cause of tooth decay.

Pepsodent stimulates those factors. It multiplies the starch digestant, multiplies the alkalis.

Watch the film go

Note how clean the teeth feel after using Pepsodent. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

These are facts you should know at once. Write us today for the 10-Day Tube. Cut out the coupon now.

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The New-Day Dentifrice

Approved by modern authorities. Advised by leading dentists everywhere. Now employed by careful people the world over. All druggists supply the large tubes.

10-Day Tube Free 898 Can.

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 17, 191 George St., Toronto, Ont.
Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

Only one tube to a family.

For a Home Wedding

Mr. and Mrs. William Page Macdonald
request the pleasure of your company
at the marriage of their daughter

Mary Elizabeth
to

Mr. Gordon Barr McBain

on Wednesday, the seventh of June,
nineteen hundred and twenty-two
at three o'clock

Fairview Farm
Kirkstown, Alberta

For a Church Wedding

Mr. and Mrs. William Page Macdonald
request the honour of your presence
at the wedding of their daughter

Mary Elizabeth
to

Mr. Gordon Barr McBain

on Wednesday, the seventh of June,
nineteen hundred and twenty-two
at three o'clock

Saint Martin's Church
Kirkstown, Alberta

Sold on merit alone.

Gold Standard Tea

The Bodville Company, Limited.



38

Mrs. Simpson's Pocket Book

How a Woman Who Found Her Purse Empty Turned Practical Ideas into Ready Cash—By Margaret Phillips

THE pocket book hung on Mrs. Simpson's dresser, beside the mirror. It had hung there ever since Christmas with nothing in it but the list she had carried to town on her last trip. Mrs. Simpson hadn't cared very much as the winter had been cold and shopping trips were no pleasure in winter.

One afternoon in March, as she stood brushing her hair in front of this mirror, her eye was caught by the dazzle of a stray spring sun ray made on the bright clasp of her purse, and she remarked to herself:

"Spring is surely getting along. Just look how the sun gets into this window. It will soon be time for me to house-clean."

Unconsciously she lifted down the purse and looked inside, and then her mind began to ponder the time of the year, the many new things needed and the emptiness of her purse.

"I'll just have to do something to get some money," she thought. "We'll all need new spring boots, and the children need summer dresses and hats and things. And that kitchen linoleum is worn out and I'll have to have paint and varnish and alabastine for the spring house-cleaning. It all takes cash, too."

She hung up her purse again, finished her dressing, and getting her basket of stockings began to darn the week's wash. As she sat and darned away her mind kept turning over and over just what she could do.

You see, 1921 had been an unusually lean time for the Simpsons. Prices had been so low that the 1920 crop hardly counted. In fact, profits had been very small on the farm since 1917.

Before that time the Simpsons had run their place without much worry. They had it all planned out so that each definite payment was made from one special thing. They milked enough cows to sell cream and cover the family's grocery bill. The pigs paid the yearly mortgage, the sheep paid the insurance—both life insurance and fire insurance—while the grain and cattle sold went for farm improvements, better stock, fences and new buildings. This left the chickens, turkeys and ducks to be Mrs. Simpson's producers that paid for new clothes and all the little home necessities that are always cropping up in a family of children.

Mr. Simpson had always declared that the handling of the farm money should be equally the interest of them both, and things were talked over between them. But the fact remained that Tom Simpson did just about as he thought best with all the profits of the farm except the cream cheques and the money from the poultry. Mrs. Simpson got these without question. She fed and clothed the family out of them and any that was left over she felt was hers to do as she thought best. Thus, one year she bought the gramophone; another year a new sewing machine; another saw new carpets, and so on. In 1917 she began to save up for electric power. She felt it would do more than anything else to lessen the work of housekeeping.

But her plans never were completed. When the price of wool dropped to 15 cents a pound, Tom sold his sheep and put the money into more cattle. When feed was so scarce in 1918 and 1919, Tom sold the hogs and bought feed for the cows. Then came the drop in prices of cattle in 1920 and 1921 and profits from stock dwindled to nothing. Crop failures, added to low prices, put the Simpsons down to hard times. The chicken money and the cream cheques seemed the only profits on the farm. So that now, in March, 1921, these were all needed to buy the mere necessities of the family. All this passed through the mind of Mrs. Simpson as she sat that sunny day in March, patching and darning the weekly basket of stockings.

"I'll just have to do something else," she said to herself, "something else I've never done before, and something to earn a little money." But what? That was the question.

When supper time came she was still turning the matter over in her mind. Just that day she had happened to open her Bible at the story of the widow woman who was poor and whom Elijah had asked to give her something to eat. She remembered Elijah had asked the woman, "What have ye in the house?" and how the oil and little meal had multiplied till they had plenty.

"What have ye in the house?" kept ringing in her head all the time she was setting the table for supper. She lit a candle and went down cellar to get the butter. As she picked up the candle again to go upstairs it shone on her shelf of home-made pickles.

"Pickles," she said, "Sure, I've lots of pickles in the house, anyway."

"What's that?" said little Mary.

"I just said we have lots of pickles, dear. You know I put up some 20 gallons of them last summer."

"Yes, I remember, mother, cuz we grew them all in the garden."

And they were lovely pickles. Everybody enjoyed them. Cauliflower, green beans, onions and celery had gone into the jars of mustard ones, while green tomatoes and onions had made the delicious governor's sauce and ripe tomatoes had entered into the catsup. Then, too, she had put up baby beets, pickled, jar after jar. The family hadn't begun to eat them all.

The next day she drove down to the village near them and had a talk with the storekeeper. She took with her two quart jars of each kind of pickle. She had a half glass of each also arranged in a box with a lid, a bone egg spoon in each glass. She took this into the store first and explained to Mr. Thompson, the storekeeper, that she had a surplus of pickles she would like to sell if possible.

Mr. Thompson was quite interested and arranged with her that he should have five cents on each quart and would try to get her as many orders as he could. So she brought in the two jars of each kind and he said he'd just leave them there on the counter with the sample glasses for a couple of days and then let her know how they were selling.

On each jar she had pasted a square of white note paper, which said:

THE BACHELOR BRAND
of Especially Fine Pickle
Made by Mrs. Tom Simpson.
40c a quart,
including bottle.

The mustard pickle, the sweet, clear pickle, the governor's sauce and the ripe tomato chow-chow, all sold for 40 cents a quart, while the catsup and baby beets sold for 35 cents.

The venture proved far more successful than she had imagined. The very next day Mr. Thompson telephoned her that all those jars were sold, and to send down three of each kind next time they came to the village.

Mrs. Simpson had to get right to work and get them all properly packed into the quart jars with neat labels on each. She had kept them all winter in great crocks and gallon jars.

She said to her family at supper that night: "You folks will have to be content with pickled beets and salads after this. I believe I can sell all we have left of our other pickles." They still had a half bin of garden beets buried in earth, fresh and unfrozen in the cellar, so the family

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best in a
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- Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association, Calgary, Alberta.
- Central Alberta Wool Growers' Association, Lacombe, Alberta.
- Pincher Creek Wool Growers' Association, Pincher Creek, Alberta.
- Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited, Regina, Saskatchewan.
- Alberta Provincial Sheep Breeders' Association, Edmonton, Alberta.
- Vermilion Wool Growers' Association, Vermilion, Alberta.
- Southern Alberta Wool Growers' Association, Lethbridge, Alberta.
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10

HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO
BRANCHES AT
LENNOXVILLE, QUE. WESTON, ONT. REGINA, SASK.

The House Fly Speaks

*Even Flies Marvel at the Way They Are
Tolerated by Humans*

I AM a full grown house fly and am visiting in the home of a farmer. The farmer's wife is the best hostess imaginable, for she allows me to eat with the family and hardly ever bothers me at all. To-day she did brush me away when I walked across the newly-iced cake in the pantry, but when she wasn't looking I went back again. It was certainly a grand opportunity for having a choice meal, and for leaving behind some of the filth which collected on my legs and body while feeding on the manure pile. I cannot understand why she allows me in the house at all, but when it was such a simple thing to walk in the back door, I could not miss such a good opportunity.

The people on this farm are very easy-going about the flies which appear early in the season. My mother was one of the first flies to buzz around the house when the warm days came along, but she was never even touched and was hardly noticed. If they had destroyed her they would have saved themselves at least 195,312,500,000,000,000 flies, for my mother's descendants will probably amount to that number this season.

Only a short time ago I was a very small white egg over there in the stable dirt. In a few days I found myself a wiggling worm, feeding on the filth around me. I kept on eating until suddenly I turned into a brown pupa. After emerging more stable dirt for a while, I emerged a full-grown fly as you see me now. Then I was anxious to exercise my legs and wings, so I walked around the manure pile to see what the world looked like. Incidentally I had something more to eat and in my travels accumulated considerable filth on my hairy legs and body.

Then I got bolder. I thought it was time to try an aeroplane stunt, so flew by stages over to the house. You know we flies do not travel far in a lifetime, but I found no difficulty in getting from the manure pile to the house, as they are reasonably near to each other. Outside the back door was some dish-water and refuse from the kitchen which had been thrown upon the ground. I had a lovely meal there and then tried to get into the house. First of all I flew to the kitchen window, but there was something tacked over it. However, the door was standing wide open and no screen was in evidence, so I flew right in. Strange to say I found several cousins there who told me it was quite safe to stay as long as I wanted.

Disease-Spreading Flies Treated as Guests

When once inside it was easily seen that my relatives were right. The family who were seated at the dinner table were so busy discussing the evils of the big interests in the East, that they did not seem to mind my sharing their food. I lit on the spout of the milk pitcher, walked to

the edge and had a drink. Suddenly, I fell in and if it had not been for a lull in the conversation, and for the kindness of one of the men in lifting me out with his knife, I should have been drowned. By the time he rescued me a good many of the germs on my legs and body were washed off in the milk, and right afterwards the farmer's wife poured out a glass of the same milk for the baby in the high-chair. They little know the danger of allowing us flies to leave disease germs on their food. I expect that baby will be ill with summer complaint in a day or two.

After being saved from a milky grave, I went over to the butter and wiped my feet and legs on it and had some to eat as

well. Then I crawled over the meat and other things on the table, agreeing with the rest of the flies that this family is surely hospitable. When everything was cleared away, I went into the pantry to eat whatever was left uncovered.

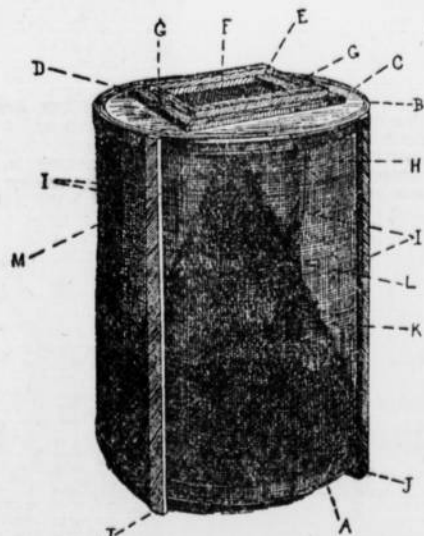
If those people only realized what harm flies do they would not rest until the house was properly screened and all our breeding places were removed. In the first place, as we are born and live in all kinds of indescribable filth, we cannot help collecting lots of this material and carrying it with us. Our hairy legs and body are specially made for carrying dirt. Then as we walk over foods we also leave behind the waste from our bodies, which people call fly specks. This material is of course the most disgusting filth and contains various kinds of germs. Besides what has already been mentioned, people do not know that as we travel across their foods, we bring up some of the last meal eaten and leave it for them to consume. It is all the same to us whether we were feasting off icing or a manure pile, some of that meal is deposited wherever convenient.

In company with the filth, we carry around, there is naturally a host of germs. Typhoid fever, summer complaint, tuberculosis and other dangerous infectious diseases have been carried by us in millions of cases. Sanitary authorities have done their best to warn the public about the dangers of us flies, but they still refuse to believe that we are anything but harmless

things which are to be tolerated. Houses are not properly screened, garbage and dish-water are thrown out in the open, outside closets are hardly ever protected, and manure piles are allowed to harbor billions of flies each summer. Of course it is great fun to be allowed such freedom and to spread so much disease, but it is hard on humans, especially children, of whom hundreds die unnecessarily every year.



Destroy this disease-bearing foe



An easily-constructed fly-trap

A, hoops forming frame at bottom; B, hoops forming frame at top; C, top of trap made of barrel head; D, strips around door; E, door frame; F, screen on door; G, buttons holding door; H, screen on outside of trap; I, strips on side of trap between hoops; J, tips of these strips projecting to form legs; K, cone; L, united edges of screen forming cone inside; M, aperture at apex of cone. Bait is placed underneath, flies crawl up cone, go through hole or aperture and are caught in trap. Empty through door at top.

The City is Safer Than the Country

People talk a lot about the healthiness of the country, but unless farmers and their families wake up

Continued on Page 29

New Provincial Distributors TO GIVE Sharples Users and Dealers ADDED SERVICE

In order to maintain the high standard of Sharples Service to our many dealers and the thousands of users of Sharples Machines in Western Canada, arrangements have now been completed to have central distributors for each of the Western Provinces, who will carry a full stock of Sharples Machines and repairs on hand. The following well-known firms have been appointed:

For Manitoba: THE BREEN MOTOR CO., Winnipeg, Man.

For Saskatchewan: THE BRUCE ROBINSON SUPPLIES LTD., Moose Jaw, Sask.

For Alberta: THE BRUCE ROBINSON DISTRIBUTORS LTD., Calgary, Alta.

For British Columbia: THE BRUCE ROBINSON ELECTRIC, Vancouver, B.C.

The repair shop formerly maintained by the Sharples Separator Company at Regina has been taken over by The Bruce Robinson Supplies Ltd., and will in future be located at Moose Jaw, Sask.



All enquiries addressed to the distributor in your province for

SHARPLES SUCTION FEED
SEPARATORS
SHARPLES MOTOR MILKERS
SHARPLES PIPE-LINE MILKERS
SHARPLES PARTS OR REPAIRS

will receive prompt and courteous attention.

THE ONLY Suction Feed no-disc Separator—no loss of cream at varying speed.

THE ONLY Electric Milker—no installation—comes ready to operate. The most up-to-date equipment on the market.



Sharples Separator Co.
TORONTO

Light Weight, Speed, Economy, Simplicity;

All are combined in the

WHITE ALL-WORK

14x28 H.P.

KEROSENE TRACTOR

These are the features that make the All-work the foremost tractor value today. See the machine at work, study its parts, learn what it will do for you, then ask about the new low price.

Extra large four-cylinder engine placed cross-wise on double channel reinforced steel frame; four wheels, automobile steering device admits turning in 9½-ft. radius; cylinders cast separate with detachable heads; no power-robbing bevel gears or chains; high tension impulse starter magneto; all gears dust-proof and automatically oiled; weight only 5,000 pounds.

CHALLENGE SEPARATORS

Now is the time to buy for early fall delivery. No separator on the market gives greater satisfaction than The Challenge. Built in all sizes: 20x36, 24x40, 28x46, 32x54, 36x60, 40x66. Every machine is fully equipped and backed by the "White" guarantee for unfailing service. New, interesting prices are announced.

Write for catalogue of complete information

The Geo. White & Sons Co. Limited
Brandon Moose Jaw Saskatoon

PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread"




The Most Perfect
Product of the
World's Best Wheat

Use It in all Your Baking

35

CANCER

Write today for our fully illustrated booklet on Cancer and its treatment. **It is Free.**
DR. WILLIAM'S SANATORIUM, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
 3025 University Ave. S. E.




A Life for A Dollar

NEVER was human life so cheap as it can be bought to-day in the famine districts of Russia.

\$1 will save a child's life by providing food for a month;

\$10 will save ten children from starvation.

\$500 will establish a kitchen and feed 100 children until the next harvest.

Will you save a life with a dollar?

Could any other dollar you have—or ever hope to have—bring such soul-satisfying returns?

Wouldn't you sleep better—feel better—be better—if you knew that a dollar of yours saved a child's life?

Only—anything you do to save the children of Russia in their desperate fight against death from starvation, must be done **at once**. Won't you send the dollar **NOW**? A child's life depends on it.

Cheques and money orders may be forwarded through your bank or local committee or sent direct to Sir George Burn, Treasurer, Save the Children Fund, Elgin Bldg., Ottawa.

WINNIPEG COMMITTEE INCLUDES:

D. C. COLEMAN, Chairman

E. P. WINSLOW, Treasurer, Care of Bank of Montreal

Save the Children Fund

Hon. President: HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G.

Hon. Vice-Presidents:

RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN HON. T. A. CRERAR
 HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX

5A

Dainty Dresses for Summer



PRINCESS MARY'S WEDDING TROUSEAU

Princess Mary's taste in choosing her trousseau will be followed by many an American bride. And not only brides, but other women of good taste who like to be nicely but plainly dressed will find Princess Mary's selection as shown above a good guide to follow in selecting styles for spring and summer.

No. 1408 is a lovely afternoon frock made collarless and with set-in sleeves. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

No. 1411 is a simple little dress, consisting of a smart blouse and straight gathered skirt. This pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

No. 1412 is a good-looking tailor which can be very easily made. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The illustration above shows how this tailor looks when worn over style No. 1411. The patterns of these two styles are separate and cost 15c each.

No. 1409 is a one-piece dress which requires very little fitting, and would look very attractive made in crepe de chine, georgette or voile. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

No. 1410 is an informal afternoon dress, the panels of which fall below the hemline, giving the figure on which the style is worn a graceful and slenderizing effect. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

No. 1413 is the wedding gown. And it is a gown which every girl who is to be married this year would do well to copy. The pattern cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

WRITE TO ANNE DEANE

If you are having difficulty in deciding what kind of clothing to wear during the coming season write to Anne Deane, who is the costume expert of The Grain Growers' Guide. Don't forget to state in your letter whether you are young or old, tall or short, stout or slim, fair or dark, short waisted or long waisted, also the purposes for which the clothing is intended. Anne Deane will be glad to offer suggestions in the choice of patterns and materials, but does not give dressmaking lessons.

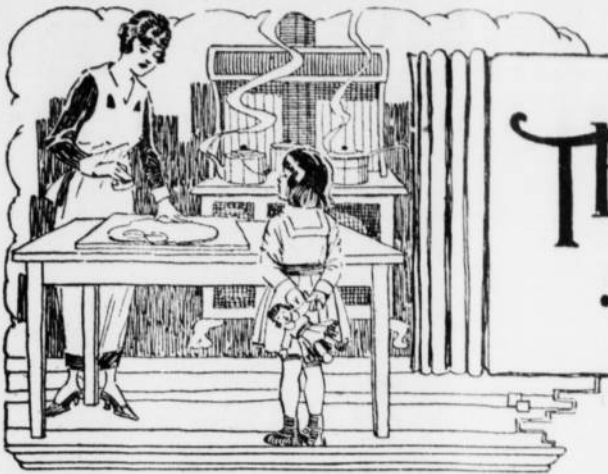
HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS—Write your name and address plainly on any piece of paper. Enclose 15c in stamps or coin (wrap coin carefully) for each pattern ordered. Send your order to Fashion Department. Our patterns are furnished especially for us and guaranteed to fit perfectly.

The summer issue of our Fashion Magazine is now ready. It contains over 300 styles, several pages of embroidery designs, and a complete seven-lesson course in dressmaking. This book should be in every home. Order your copy now. Price 10c.

GUIDE BULLETIN SERVICE

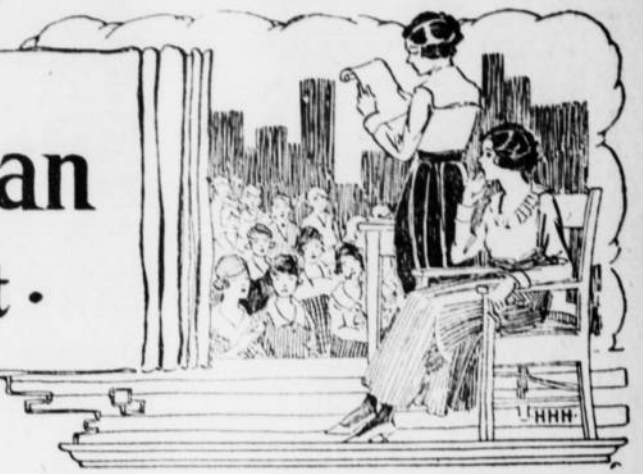
Such a large number of requests are received by The Guide for information upon a wide range of subjects that a special Bulletin Service has been developed to meet the need. Some of these bulletins are reprints of articles that have appeared in The Guide from time to time and some are new material. The list will be added to in the future. These bulletins are free to Guide readers upon request when accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped (3-cent) envelope. For convenience please order by number.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. An Inexpensive Home-made Fireless Cooker. | 21. Systematic Planning of Housecleaning. |
| 2. How to Make a Paper Dress Form. | 22. Canning Meat. |
| 3. How to Make Old Jars Into Pretty Vases. | 23. Sweet Clover Varieties. |
| 4. An Empire-Day Program. | 24. Securing a Stand of Sweet Clover. |
| 5. How to Get Rid of Bugs, Cockroaches and Beetles. | 25. Harvesting and Pasturing Sweet Clover. |
| 6. How to be Prepared for Unexpected Visitors. | 26. Harvesting a Seed Crop of Sweet Clover. |
| 7. Swat the Fly—Why and How. | 27. Silage Crops. |
| 8. A Home-made Dish Drier. | 28. Feeding Silage. |
| 9. Short Cuts for Wash-day. | 29. Practical Experience with Silage. |
| 10. New Garments From Old Shirts. | 30. Silage Machinery. |
| 11. How to Read Patterns. | 31. The Trench Silo. |
| 12. Making One Pattern Do for the Girls. | 32. The Pit Silo. |
| 13. What to do in Case of Poisoning. | 33. Removing Silage from a Pit Silo. |
| 14. A practical Way to Erect a Farm House Section by Section as Finances Permit. | 34. The Beef Ring—How to Operate. |
| 15. Growing Plums in Manitoba. | 35. Treating Grain for Smut. |
| 16. Preparing for the Hatching Season. | 36. How to Cure Ham and Bacon. |
| 17. The Why and How of Incubator Operation. | 37. How to Refinish Furniture. |
| 18. Growing Small Fruits. | 38. The Care of Floor Coverings. |
| 19. Marketing Eggs in Alberta. | 39. Kitchen Mending Kits. |
| | 40. How to Soften Hard Water. |



The Countrywoman

• Editorial Comment •



Efficiency of Rural School We may supply the best of schools and the best of teachers for the education of our children, but unless there is strong public support in the appreciation of education and for the enforcement of attendance we are going to fall down badly in fitting farm children to take their place in the competition of life.

Rural schools and their problems received a great amount of attention at the teachers' conventions in all three of the prairie provinces held recently. This was especially true of Manitoba, where a number of sessions were devoted to that particular problem. C. K. Newcombe, in speaking of the purely rural school—the one-roomed school, stated that there were in the province of Manitoba 1,400 one roomed-schools, with an enrollment of 40,010 pupils, with an average attendance of 22,000 or 56 per cent. He pointed out that 56 per cent. attendance did not by any means represent 56 per cent. efficiency, for in many cases it simply meant that the child was getting a distaste for school. Making a very conservative estimate, the cost of the machinery of these schools is about \$3,000,000. Estimated in cold dollars and cents the wastage in attendance is much too expensive. We are in the position of having the machinery of education in operation at considerable expense to ourselves, but the grist is not being fed into it.

We thought we had solved the problem when we set the compulsory school-age at 14. We had made a long stride forward, but we have still further to go. The women members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers realized this when they asked at their convention this year, that it be made compulsory for a child to attend school until he had at least reached Grade 6. An inspector at the Manitoba convention stated that children were leaving school in some instances in his district at the age of 14 with a Grade 2 education.

Comparing the figures for the one-roomed rural schools of Manitoba, with the average computable attendance of 90 per cent. for the city of Winnipeg, we may well ask ourselves what is the future for agricultural people in comparison with the city. Granted that all education in life does not come from schools we still face a severe handicap.

We may seek to console ourselves by pointing out the great number of important men and women who were educated in the little red schoolhouse. We forget that 25 or 30 years ago conditions were vastly different. Those schools were manned by teachers, men and women of mature years with an understanding of life.

We may bemoan the fact that our national life is dominated by the city viewpoint. That condition will continue unless we see that the country child is given a fair chance to compete on even footing. The possibilities for the education of the child in the country far surpass those of the city. It is for us to discover the leaks in our system of rural education and to set about mending them.

"No Sex in Citizenship" In view of the fact that the organized farm women have asked by resolutions at their conventions for amendments to the existing legislation to permit women to take out personal naturalization, and to permit a woman who is a British subject, but who marries a person of foreign citizenship, to retain her nationality unless she otherwise chooses, it is interesting to watch the efforts along the same line in the United States.

Both parties had planks dealing with injustice of the existing legislation affecting the citizenship of women in the platforms on which they appealed to the people in 1920. The Democratic party plank urged "federal legislation which shall ensure that the American women residents of the United States, but married to aliens, shall retain their American citizenship, and that the same process of naturalization shall be required for women as for men." The Republican plank advocated "independent naturalization of married women. An American woman resident of the United States should not lose her citizenship by marriage to an alien."

National women's organizations among which perhaps the largest is the National League of Women Voters, are giving very active support for independent-citizenship for married women. There is a bill before Congress known as the Woman Citizenship bill, or the Curtis-Rogers bill, dealing

with this matter. Maud Wood Park, well known for her work as president in connection with the League of Women Voters, writes in The Woman Citizen concerning that bill:

"The Curtis-Rogers bill provides that a woman citizen being then resident of the United States, who marries an alien who may be lawfully naturalized, shall retain her citizenship as long as she continues to reside therein, unless she make formal renunciation of her citizenship before a court having jurisdiction over naturalized aliens, and that a foreign-born woman who hereafter marries a citizen of the United States shall not derive United States citizenship by reason of such marriage.

"If, during the marital state an American woman resides for two years in the foreign state of which her husband is a subject, or, if she resides outside the United States for five years continuously, she loses her United States citizenship.

"Summarized the sections of the bill dealing with the status of American women citizens provide: (1) That the women must be American citizens; (2) That they must be residents of the United States at the time of their marriage to aliens; (3) That their citizenship shall be protected only as long as they continue to be residents of the United States."

Mrs. Park then cites instances of injustices where American women wedded to foreign-born men living in the United States are prevented from practicing certain professions, of holding land and of receiving public benefits.

Describing the clauses affecting foreign-born

women who marry American men, she says: "Section four and five of the Curtis-Rogers bill definitely eliminate for the future the right of citizenship which foreign-born women through marriage with American men heretofore acquired automatically. Marriage to American men now confers on foreign-born women the right of citizenship, in many cases without their even knowing of the change in their status, in many cases without their being either ready or fitted for the privilege. If the Curtis-Rogers bill is enacted alien women will acquire citizenship only by meeting the requirements as those for the naturalization of alien men. The bill also provides that 'the right of any woman to become a naturalized citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged because of her sex or because she is a married woman.'"

The bill is not retroactive and will not take away the right of citizenship from anyone who now has it.

Women of Americas Unite for Progress The Pan-American conference of women, arranged for the purpose of increasing international friendliness and understanding, has been brought to a close. The realization of the splendid progress in the status of women in some instances and the lack of progress in many more instances has led to the forming of the Pan-American Association for the Advancement of Women.

The headquarters of the association will be at Washington, and press reports have it that Mrs. Maud Wood Park has been named as president. The association begins work with its aims definitely outlined and to be taken up immediately. These include:

- Promotion of general education for women.
- Establishment of high school studies for women.
- Granting married women control of their own property.
- Equal guardianship of children.
- Opportunity of training women for public speaking.
- Woman suffrage.
- Perpetual peace and international friendship throughout the western hemispheres.

Save the Children Fund Colonel H. J. Mackie, trade representative of the Canadian government to Russia, tells us that, "There is nothing so terrible as the Russian famine in the annals of European history." The famine area is inhabited by about 33 million people, half of whom are seriously menaced by death. Dr. Nansen, the noted Arctic explorer, who, as high commissioner for the League of Nations to co-ordinate relief work in Russia, has travelled many miles in the stricken area, tells us that at least ten million lives are at stake unless immediate relief is given.

It is impossible to save all the stricken, so the British and Canadian committees of Save the Children Fund have set for themselves the task of saving the lives of the children. The heart-rending cry that is going up from the millions of starving children in Russia is one that is bound to find a ready response from Canadians. To even read the harrowing details of the famine and see the illustrations showing the starved bodies of the children arouses us to action. What must be the feelings of the relief workers who are limited by their funds and workers and yet seeing all about them people dying faster than they can be buried? Bodies lie in the streets until carted away to the burial ground, where they are piled in huge pits.

The famine has not been brought about by any system of government. Its causes are war, pestilence and, above all, drought. They are causes over which the mass of the people have no control and for which they are not responsible. They are mere victims. Whatever opinions we may hold of the Russian government, we cannot without exposing ourselves to the accusation of inhumanity refuse help to these starving peasant people.

To those who hesitate to give in case their donations do not reach the needy comes the assuring words of Dr. Nansen, who is actually in the field: "Everybody who has given to the funds of relief in Russia—and everyone who will give to them—has the most absolute assurance that, so far as our agreement is concerned, the resources which they place at our disposal will reach those for whom they are intended."



My Mother

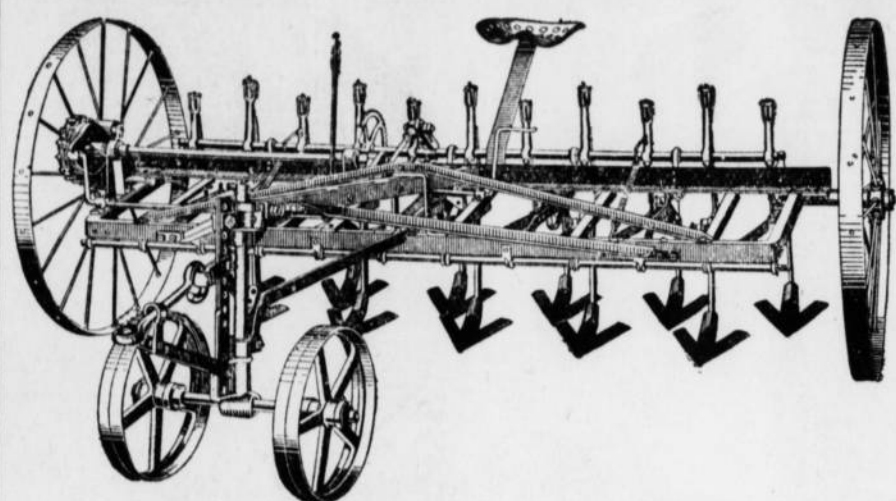
Minnie S. Te Selle

She has reached the twilight of life—
This little old lady so dear;
With a soul serene, and a faith sublime,
And a heart that knows no fear.
For all the fears and doubts are behind,
And she faces the sunset's glow.
You may think this means your mother, my friend,
And I'm sure it's my mother, you know.

Her face is lined with the cares of time—
This little old lady so dear;
But the light of courage and love shines through
In spite of sorrow and tear.
So much of the way was hard, you know,
And most of it was all for you—
You think this means your mother, my friend,
But I know it is my mother, too.

Her eyes are dimmed with the tears she's shed—
This little old lady so dear;
But they gaze beyond, with an inner light,
On glories, to her, so near.
We guide her steps, now, with tender care,
We hold those dear hands, kind and true;
I know you're thinking of your mother, friend,
And I'm thinking of my mother, too.

Her brow is crowned with snow-white hair—
This little old lady so dear.
Our hearts hold her queen—her crown is love,
She reigns supreme, without fear.
These mothers of ours are much alike,
As we look through the mist of time;
So you're right in thinking she's yours, dear friend,
And I'll keep on knowing she's mine.



Frost & Wood Climax Power-Lift Cultivator

Thorough cultivation is absolutely necessary to ensure good crops. For summerfallowing the Climax is unequalled. It has a full equipment of teeth for deep or shallow cultivation, and leaves the land in best possible shape to store moisture.

You will be especially impressed with the strength of this implement. It is practically all steel, with heavy angle frame and cross bars, substantially braced and trussed. Each tooth has a double draw-bar connection to the frame, and two flat steel braces give additional strength. A relief spring, which holds the blade up to its work, trips when solid obstructions are encountered, thus avoiding breakage.

The Climax is built in 7, 9 and 12-foot widths, for use with either horses or tractor. The pull of a cord attached to the trip lever raises or lowers teeth at will.

See the Climax at our dealers or write for catalog.

Cockshutt Plow Company Ltd.

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton

Pennies Saved in Fruit Buying

Continued from Page 14

their fruit on its arrival. The fruit was given out in the turn in which it was ordered, and the storekeeper's commission paid when the fruit was lifted.

In commenting on the value of co-operative fruit purchasing the secretary in charge stated that one thing was certain, it cut down the price on all fruits. In the neighboring towns where the U.F.W.M. did not purchase from the growers the people paid much more.

Passing to a third small Manitoba town, Melita, we again find the U.F.W.M. launching out into the fruit venture. In 1921 stores were quoting \$5.25 per case for strawberries. The district, having suffered for a number of years from crop failure, every few dollars saved meant a great deal to many farmers' wives. It was a case of cheaper fruit or do without. The question was discussed at a meeting of the local, and a committee appointed to secure British Columbia quotations. The report submitted showed that some fruit growers were quoting strawberries at \$4.50 per crate, f.o.b. B.C., while others were selling them at \$3.25 per crate with a discount of five per cent. on \$50 orders. The latter was the local's salvation. It enabled the members to purchase their fruit, f.o.b. Melita, at \$4.00 per crate and pay their agent, who took charge of the fruit on its arrival and phoned the members, his commission of five per cent, which they saved through the discount received on their orders. The 75 members were well satisfied with their fruit, and the saving on their outlay. As the local dealers reduced their profits fifty per cent, the program for ordering fruit for the full season was not carried out.

Somewhat different reports come from the strictly rural districts. The Little Souris U.F.W.M. did not consider fruit purchasing an unqualified success. In May all orders were taken by the secretary as the fruit companies allowed a 10 per cent. discount on full orders. Then in season the fruit was shipped, but as it came in lots of sometimes one crate, sometimes two or three, it meant for the secretary many rush trips to town to inspect the fruit, then more precious moments advising by phone those who had placed the orders. In almost every instance the fruit was found satisfactory and much cheaper

than the members could have purchased in their closest market, Brandon. But as the secretary gave her time free it was felt that it was asking too much of one person for the benefit of the others. Consequently the plan adopted subsequent to 1918, has been for each member to order direct.

The United Farm Women of Forrest, in the district lying to the north of Brandon, feel that there is great advantage in co-operation. After making the decision some years ago that they would order direct from the fruit growers they wrote for price lists, then asked for and secured a discount of five per cent. on orders of \$40 or more. The fruit was shipped direct to the secretary and arrived in splendid condition. Upon its receipt and inspection it was paid for by the secretary, and each member in turn paid her on taking the fruit. On small orders the saving last year was one dollar per case, and on larger fruits one dollar per box. This Women's Section recommends in future that money accompany the order, and that each purchaser receive her shipment in her own name, thus relieving the secretary of a heavy burden.

In Millbrook fruit purchasing was tried only once. Twenty persons placed orders averaging nine dollars with the secretary. Cash was sent with each order, the local in some cases advancing part of the money, and only fall fruits were purchased. These were not generally considered a success. In the first place the express from B.C. was too high. The secretary's services were given gratis, and as much of the fruit arrived when the roads were in bad condition considerable difficulty was experienced in travelling ten miles for it. When the fruit arrived a large quantity was found damaged, and as some who ordered did not pay readily, it was generally considered the undertaking not worth the trouble.

Many steps remain to be trod before co-operative fruit purchasing is established on a sound basis, but to the pioneers of the movement we owe many lessons. One is impressed with the necessity of business methods, the person in charge being paid for her services, the best fruit companies being given the patronage and the loyalty of all in measuring up to their part in the undertaking.

Addresses of fruit companies may be obtained at the U.F.M. Central office, Winnipeg.

YOUR POULTRY EXPERIENCES

The Grain Growers' Guide is paying \$30 in prizes for the best letters describing actual experiences in raising poultry. The prizes will be awarded as follows:

Best letter	\$8.00	Third best	\$5.00	Fifth best	\$2.00
Second best	6.00	Fourth best	3.00	Next six	1.00

In addition to this we will send to each and everyone who sends in a letter describing their experience a copy of the book, Farm Poultry, which The Guide will compile from the actual experiences told us by these letters.

We want to cover the whole subject, and if you have had experience on any or all of the points we mention tell us about it. Do not worry about the construction of your letter. Just tell us the story as though you were talking to a friend who was interested in poultry.

What we want to know is:

1—Breeds of Poultry. What breed or breeds are you raising? How long have you been at it? Tell why you selected this breed and if you are satisfied with it. Have you improved your stock, and if so, by what methods? Do you practice systematic breeding to increase egg-production?

2—Housing. Describe the kind of poultry house you have and any improvements you have installed. If it is satisfactory, point out the advantages; if not, tell how you think it could be improved.

3—Feeding. Describe your system of feeding chicken at different seasons. Do you feed mash? How do you arrange the supply of green feed during the winter?

4—Incubation. Do you use an incubator? Do you consider it a practical proposition for a farm flock?

5—Winter Eggs. If you have had any success in producing eggs in winter, give a full account of how you develop your young pullets and how you handle your older birds during and after moulting.

6—Culling the Flock. Do you practice culling? Have you been able to increase egg production thereby? In your opinion what are the most important indications of a good layer?

7—Killing, Dressing, Packing and Shipping. Tell how you put your birds on the market. What experience have you had with buyers?

8—Diseases. Have you had much trouble from disease? How have you dealt with the situation and what has been the result? What are the best practical methods of keeping down insects?

9—Turkeys, Geese and Ducks. If you have had successful experience with turkeys, geese or ducks or all of them, please give your experience under such of the above headings as will fit.

10—Selling Breeding Stock. What success have you had selling your cockerels and pullets for breeding purposes? What prices do you usually get? How do you ship? and how can it be avoided?

11—Eggs for Hatching. What has been your experience in selling eggs for hatching? What prices do you get? Do you ship by mail or express? Has it been a satisfactory business?

12—Baby Chicks. If you have had any experience either in buying or selling baby chicks (one day old), please tell us about it. Has it been satisfactory?

13—Shows. Do you exhibit at poultry shows? How does it compare with farm journal advertising as to cost and effectiveness in the sales which it brings?

14—Does Poultry Raising Pay? Deal with this subject as fully as you can, telling how you keep your accounts. Remember this is not a normal year and business may not be quite as good as usual. Give your experience and opinion on this subject from the standpoint of normal years.

15—Photographs. Send along any photographs you may have, as this book will be fully illustrated. Clearness is the main essential in photographs for reproduction. Photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelope will be returned after engravings have been made.

The letters already in are so interesting and instructive that we have decided to hold this contest open until June 25, so that a still greater number may take part in it. Letters should be written in ink and on only one side of the sheet. There is no limit to the number of words. Address all such letters to the Poultry Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

More Money—What would you do with it?

Suppose you could earn \$25.00, \$20.00 or even \$10.00 a month in your spare time—could you spend it? Think it over. If you want more money there is an easy way to get it.

What Others Are Doing You Can Do

This very day dozens of men and women in Western Canada are using our District Representative Plan to increase their income. There is an opening for you and a chance to make every odd moment net you real cash. The work is responsible and well paying and will not interfere with your regular work.

Let Us Show You How Easy It Is

Every month The Guide receives new and renewal subscriptions from every district in Western Canada. To the person in each district who is willing to look after this work for us we are prepared to offer a

Salary and Commission

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COUPON

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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NAME

POST OFFICE..... PROV.....

M10

One Thousand Per Cent--Net

Continued from Page 7

The town would stiek; values would soar in a night; the crowd would rush in to lay their money on a sure thing and there would be dreams of a second Butte City and boisterous enthusiasm—a bang-up boom! And that was where McLennon would come in!

OH, yes, indeed! He chuckled as he began to speckle the paper with figures that would indicate just where he would stand in this matter. There were 160 acres in the Dubenko homestead, which would sub-divide into thirty-two blocks with a total of 664 lots, measuring 30 x 120 to a 20-foot lane for the most part. Of these Findlay said the railroad people would need about a hundred for their storehouses, roundhouse, yardage, etc., and, being the choicest location, they would cost that prodigal corporation as close to a thousand dollars each as the company would stand for; that was exactly how Findlay had put it and he had been very positive about it.

McLennon's throat grew dry as he stared at the totals. That alone would be \$100,000! And the rest of the property, sold at four or five hundred dollars a lot—a reasonable enough price, Findlay said—would bring in a couple more hundred thousand, or a grand total of about \$300,000! Even giving Dubenko his hold-up purchase price for the property and subtracting the government sub-division tax, surveyor's fees and sundry other items, they would be able to rely on a net return of say \$266,666.66! If he could only beat Findlay down to a twenty-five per cent. share, McLennon found that it would net him \$200,000 even, and that was exactly one thousand per cent. on his investment.

One thousand per cent. net! He kicked aside his chair and began pacing up and down excitedly. He rubbed his pudgy hands together as the scheme enlarged on him. Two hundred thousand dollars at one crack! Lord, was there that much money in the world? Was a thing like this ever put across?—really put across? Or had he made some mistake?

Back to the table he jumped to make sure; but there was no error in the figuring. If the agent's price estimates were right, he, McLennon, would practically own the town!

RESTLESSLY he began again to pace back and forth, back and forth. Could he raise the money? He had a little over eight thousand in the bank at Edmonton and some property there that could be sold at a sacrifice for two or three more; besides this he had three thousand tied up in a deal at Winnipeg—one Findlay had just lately persuaded him to go into. All told, that was only thirteen thousands and he would require twenty—cash!

There was the home down East, of course; but he had always reckoned that as belonging to Minnie. A man owed some consideration to his wife and he had made a vow before he went into this western game that, come what might, the old home would remain in his wife's possession; it would be something to go back to if need arose and he would be easier in his mind, knowing that his wife, while patiently waiting there for him to get over his "venture-some fit," as she called it—that his wife was living comfortably among the old familiar surroundings.

In spite of the golden opportunity which he saw just within his grasp—in spite of the excitement it aroused in him, McLennon hesitated to break that vow he had made to himself unless he could finance the deficit in no other way. Of course if he could not—well, he'd be fifty-eleven kinds of a fool to let two hundred thousand get away from him for lack of seven! He eased his conscience, however, by promising himself that he would take the step only after being thoroughly satisfied that he had a sure thing.

AS he stood near the window, revolving the situation, his attention was suddenly directed to a bent figure plodding by on the far side of the narrow

street. McLennon swept his papers into the table drawer, unlocked the door and shouted. When the foreigner turned, McLennon beckoned him across.

"Hello, Dubenko! You're the very man I want to see. Come on in a minute. I've got a cigar for you."

The Ruthenian was in a hurry, though he did not look it. He was a busy man these days, shoveling ballast while the sun shone. His wife looked after the little farm and left him free to make extra money off the construction work. Dobro! That was fine! Just now he had been sent into town by his boss on a message and he must go back "queek."

Still, a cigar was a cigar. In less than five minutes McLennon was satisfied that Findlay had not underestimated the situation. Apparently the man did not care whether he sold his place or not; he and his "missus" had lived there for a long time and they could keep on living there and raising their family, quiet contented with their straw-thatched home and its white-washed mud walls. Szezo bilshel! Already they had five pigs, two milch cows, twenty hens, a yoke of oxen—and an agent one time had come to them to sell machinery. And—

"But, listen, Dubenko. I am the man who puts up the money for Mr. Findlay to buy your land. You're crazy to ask so much for it; it ain't worth it and never will be. Now supposing I refuse to give the money—"

The foreigner shook his head emphatically.

"Meester, me no care. Me no onderstan"—Meester Fin'lay, he have paper—me put mark on. He geev me ten dollar."

"Oh, that's just the option he made you sign. That don't mean he's bought the homestead. Supposing he don't buy, what then?"

"Yaka riznytzia! What matter? Me sell Meester Spratt, den. He pay me—mawteh money, my place, he say. Harazd! Oh yes, meester!"

"Ho, ho-o-o! Spratt, eh! He's been after it, eh? Well now, look here, Dubenko, you sell Findlay. See? Not sell Spratt. Understand? Sell to Findlay sure. If you don't—" and McLennon brought down his fist on the table, glared fiercely, "he'll have you arrested! Here's another cigar. Now, get out!"

A moment later McLennon was hurrying back to the station.

"What? Already, Mac?" grinned the agent.

"Findlay, I've just been talking to Dubenko."

The grin vanished. The tilted chair thudded on to four legs and the agent's glance was keen.

"Well?" he demanded sharply.

"What did the fool have to say?"

"He doesn't seem to care a hang whether he sells or not," complained McLennon. "Won't come down a cent."

"From what? Get it off your chest! What price did the idiot mention?"

"Why—the price you offered him, I suppose. Come to think of it, we didn't mention the actual figure. Twenty thousand you said, didn't you? I took it for granted Dubenko knew—"

"Sure. Sure he knew. That's all right, Mac." Findlay was grinning again. "You never know when these dampfool Galicians have got a thing in their heads and doing business with them is risky as—"

"That's just it!" broke in McLennon eagerly. "You see, Spratt's after it—"

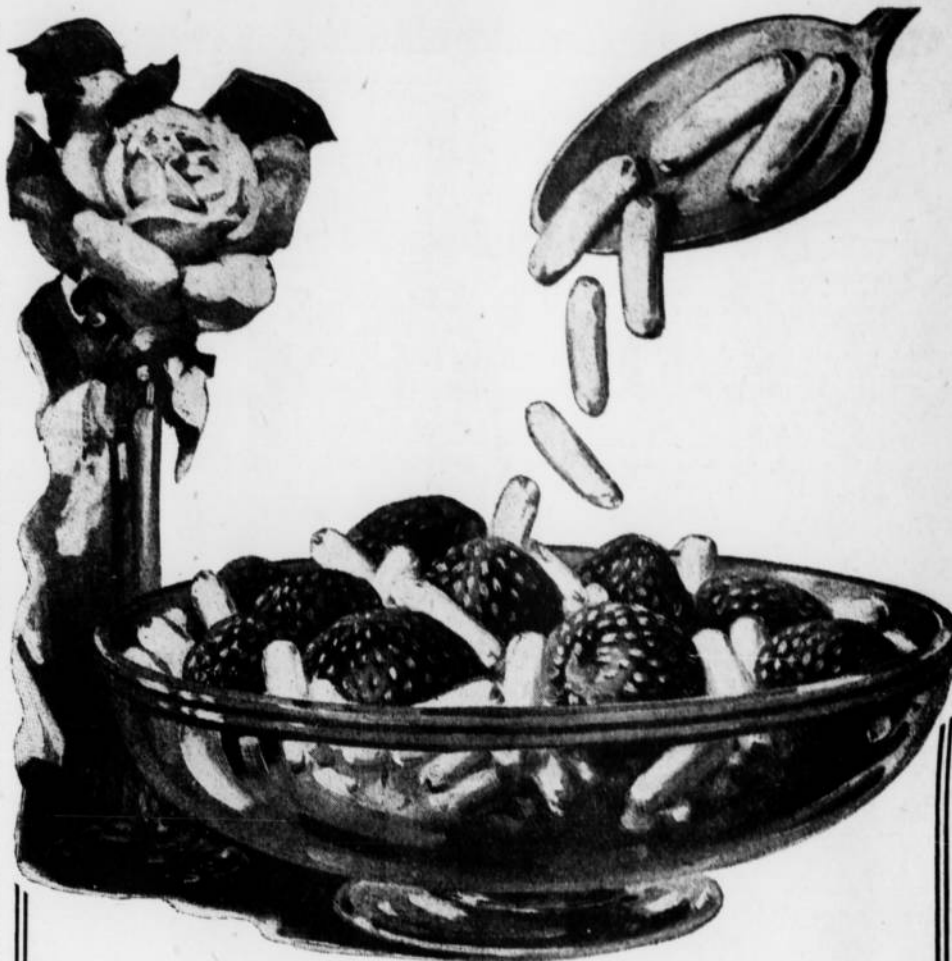
"Of course he is," nodded Findlay. "I forgot to tell you that. Do you suppose he built that hotel for nothing?"

"I know. Just what I was thinking."

"Though where he's been finding out things—Well, anyway, I didn't get that option any too soon. As it is, I expect Spratt will be one of our best little buyers of lots, eh? What we want now is action. Made up your mind yet?"

"I—think I can swing it," hesitated McLennon.

"That's the talk! When can you let me have the money?"



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Why shortcake?—why pie-crust?—why tarts?

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Think what puffed grains add to summer

In the old days children lacked them.

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Between meals children eat them like peanuts—crisped and lightly buttered.

At dinner they form wafers for your soups. Or nut-like garnish on ice cream.

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"Can't we get along with ten thousand or so actual cash?"

"We can not!" declared the agent emphatically.

"I thought—that is—couldn't we form a little syndicate—?"

"What? Split the profits? Nothing doing! If you can't handle it, McLennon, as I said before—" He shrugged his shoulders.

McLennon wet his dry lips and ran a nervous finger around the neckband of his shirt before he finally reached for his checkbook.

"This may help a little, Mac. Arrived in the mail just after you left. It's three thousand to start with."

The other stared at the check. It was for \$3,500, dated at Winnipeg—why, already this wizard of finance had turned over their Winnipeg buy!

"Got them for seven thousand," explained Findlay, yawning. "That first payment gives you back your investment with five extra centuries for my commission, as we agreed. Your profits'll come clear in the usual one and two."

HAD this happened even the day previous, McLennon would have shown his satisfaction in an enthusiastic outburst; for it was one hundred per cent., quickly turned. It was the biggest of the little deals he and Findlay had put through so far; but compared to one thousand per cent.—Findlay voiced it.

"I hope we're through piking along in this game, Mac. It's time we made some real money. Now with what you've got at Edmonton and this check—that's exactly how much?"

"Say thirteen thousand."

"Then we're shy seven more. What about that?"

McLennon's moment had come. Instead of answering, he took the cap off his fountain pen and neatly wrote out a check for his balance at the bank, then with equal deliberation endorsed the check for \$3,500.

"I'll frank a wire through to the East for you, if you like," suggested the station agent. "You'll raise it on your house down there, I suppose?"

"That's my wife's," objected McLennon. "I can raise the money on it all right; but—" He cleared his throat. "It'll have to be on one condition, Findlay."

"Well?"

"That Mrs. McLennon receives a twenty-five per cent. share in this deal and that you accept twenty-five per cent. as your share. There's your checks. That's my proposition. Take it or leave it."

THE row was to be expected. Findlay swore, then raved. He did it very realistically indeed, banging the table, arguing vehemently, throwing around such words as "pirate," "Shylock" and "stick-up artist." Not till McLennon quietly picked up the two checks, folded them neatly and placed them between the leaves of his little red-backed memorandum book—not till then did the agent begin to calm down. He capitulated suddenly by tossing over a pad of telegraph blanks.

"Go on, write your wire!" He savagely bit the end off another cigar, turned his back and went to the window.

McLennon wrote the message eagerly, triumphantly. He had scarcely expected his bluff to work so well. Findlay rounded on him abruptly.

"Understand, McLennon, I'm doing this partly because your wife's entitled to a run for her money and partly because the delay necessary for me to get in touch with the capital at Winnipeg might enable Spratt to put one over and—What're you grinning at? By George! I believe you've figured on that very thing! You son-of-a-gun!" Findlay laughed. "I've got to hand it to you, Mac. You've put it all over me!"

THUS graciously acknowledging defeat, he shook hands. More than that, he produced a hidden flask and they had a drink; for while the new line was as "dry" a grade as the Mounted Police could keep it, there were ways and means if one were sufficiently close-mouthed. Of late McLennon had not neglected a growing taste

for "the real MacKay"; but he swallowed his liquor on this occasion with the added elation of victory and a sense of being admitted to the innermost shrine of the agent's friendship and trust.

Back in his own office a little later, he proceeded to a further celebration from his own carefully guarded bottle. One thousand per cent. net! Maybe when they renamed the town, it would be called "McLennon"! Well, why not? He grinned at a copy of the wire to his wife:

"Sell house and lot at once to Harper & Co. on their standing offer of seventy-five hundred. Mail marked check soon as possible. Sell furniture and join me here."

That would make Minnie sit up!

He was scarcely prepared for the answer that reached him that very evening, however. It was brief:

"Are you out of your mind? Positively refuse to sell."

Angrily McLennon scribbled a brusque command:

"Do what I tell you and ask no questions. Means a fortune. Know what I am doing. Will expect check this week."

He made no mention of the one thousand per cent. net. Minnie would not understand such a thing, being a mere woman.

THE trouble with John McLennon was that he labored under a delusion that he knew himself and the world. This delusion had been fathered by the comfortable success he had made of his retail grocery business back in London, Ontario. He had reached the head of the steel with a smile for everybody he met and an uncertain "conviction" that half the world gets rich because the other half are fools. It was a pet saying of his that if a fellow kept half a day's march ahead of Poverty in this life, he had no kick coming!

It was the kind of saying that belonged among the nutmegs and yeast-cakes; it didn't fit in with the real estate business, and McLennon had not been West more than a week before he discarded it. For in the grocer's make-up was a streak that had lain uncovered through all his years for lack of revealing atmosphere. Once McLennon, the plodding grocer, had dabbled in real estate and tasted the joys of making money rapidly and easily, his usefulness in the slow and somewhat uncertain business of selling flour and bacon was at an end.

After selling out the business in the East it had been his original intention to start a general store in some hustling western town; but his quest of the right location had developed into a sight-seeing trip on which he had had the time of his life. Finally he had reached the end of the newest railway track and met Thomas B. Findlay.

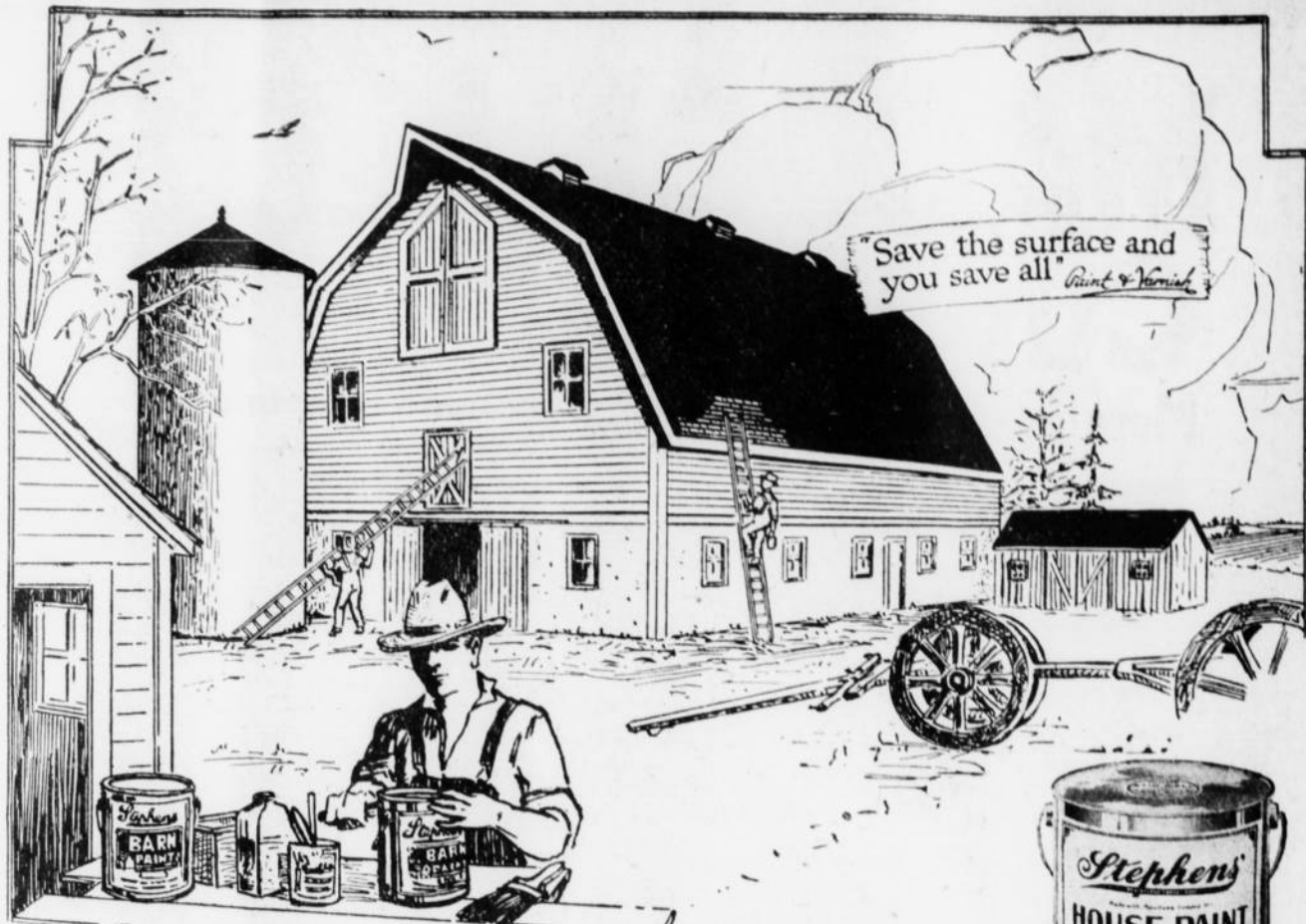
By keeping to himself a great deal, the latter had succeeded in giving out the impression that he did not consider the general populace quite good enough for him to mix up with; so that it was quite an honor to know him unless one realized that he made a greater impression upon himself than anyone else.

In this latest arrival from the East the agent saw the placid, heavy face of a man who had earned money slowly, saved it religiously. It was a face that attracted Findlay; and McLennon had not been in this dapper gentleman's company many hours before advice was being asked for and received in full and convincing measure.

"Grocery business!" Findlay had laughed. "Why, Great Scott, man! If you've got any capital, you can make more money cashing C.G.'s for the men working on the line, and that's only the least of the good things I can put you next to. Jump into real estate if you want to gather in the coin."

(To be continued next week)

From many Women's Sections volunteers are coming to the aid of the needy. The Grosse Isle U.F.W.M. have just completed two warm and serviceable quilts; the Vista Women's Section have provided for a number of families and are still ready to send off another bale; the Gordon Sunday School have donated some money, and the Greenway U.F.W.M. report: "We packed and shipped two bran sacks, i.e., one each of underwear, outer clothing, boots, stockings and moccasins. Parcels came after these were shipped, so we are able to help some other poor people."



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provided that they have no connection with Mayer Co., Ltd. Your answer must be mailed by June 10th, 1922, and prizes will be awarded to the persons sending in the nearest correct answer as shown in list of prizes below. In case of ties, duplicate prizes will be given. Webster's New International Dictionary will be used by the three independent judges in deciding the winning answers. No master or predetermined list will be used by the judges, but their correct list will be made up from all answers submitted. Do not use obsolete, hyphenated or compound words. Neatness, style and handwriting have no bearing on deciding the winners. The contest is merely a test of skill to acquaint more people with LAYMORE. Names of Prize Winners and the correct list of words will be mailed to everyone making a purchase. Participants agree to accept the decision of the judges as final and conclusive.

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4.....	8	50	100
5.....	7	40	75
6.....	6	25	50
7.....	5	15	25
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Start working on the picture puzzle now. See how many "S" Words you can find.
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farm Women United, Nationally

Continued from Page 12

Agencies, Grading System, Oleomargarine, Transportation.

2. Young Peoples' Work. Convener, Mrs. J. S. Amos, president of the United Farm Women of Ontario. Members, Mrs. Frank Webster, Oakwood, Ont.; Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser, Rollinson, Alta.; Mrs. George Hollis, Shaunavon, Sask.; Miss L. M. Linfoot, Regina, Sask.; Mrs. A. McGregor, Keyes, Man. Outline of work: The Boys' and Girls' Clubs, Teen-age Conferences, Co-operation with Extension Service, Foreign Born Children.

3. Public Health. Convener, Mrs. M. L. Sears, president United Farm Women of Alberta. Members, Mrs. D. M. MacNeill, Strathroy, Ont.; Mrs. M. L. Burbank, Farmers' Building, Regina, Man. Outline of work: Child Welfare, Infant Mortality, Public Health Nurses, Free Clinics, Venereal Diseases, Pure Food Laws.

4. Social Service. Convener, Miss Amy J. Roe, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Members, Mrs. J. A. Wallace, Simeoe, Ont.; Mrs. F. Smith, Sedgewick, Alta.; Mrs. C. E. Flatt, Tantallon, Sask.; Mrs. Jas. Barrett, Bagot, Man. Outline of work: Prohibition, Dependent Defective and Delinquent Children, Amendments to the Criminal Code, Mentally Deficient, Mothers' Pensions, Minimum Wage Laws.

5. Immigration. Convener, Mrs. Jno. McNaughton, Harris, Sask. Members, Miss Agnes McPhail, M.P., Ceylon, Ont.; Mrs. R. Price, Stettler, Alta. Outline of work: Domestic Help, Undesirables, Bonusing, Distribution, Shipping, Inspection, Follow-up Work.

6. Publicity and Education. Convener, Miss Mary P. McCallum, assistant secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, Winnipeg. Outline of work: Placing the work of the Women's Section before the country through newspapers and other mediums. Information on Public Questions, Debating Material, etc.

Work Accomplished

The Women's Section has accomplished no small amount of work in its brief existence. It has established a strong public opinion behind its demand for personal naturalization. Its agitation for a franchise based on the qualification for naturalization has not been without results. Encouraging modifications of the act were made at the last session and the views of the Women's Section were copiously read in parliament. Through its literature and efforts women's part in the recent election campaign was not neglected.

The subjects which were dealt with at the annual meeting in March following the conventions of the provincial organizations, and with which the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture is to especially concern itself with for this year are: Amendments to the Naturalization Act of 1914 and 1920, to enable married women to take out personal naturalization papers, and to permit a woman who is a British subject, but who marries a person of foreign citizenship to retain her British nationality unless she chooses to do otherwise. Amendments to Dominion Elections Act of 1920 and 1921, to eliminate the necessity of taking out voting certificates. Inspection of imported eggs by the government. Emphasizing peace propaganda—for which one member from each provincial association has been appointed to gather full information concerning cadet and military training amongst the 'teen-age in Canada. The section is now pressing for the establishment of a Women's Division in the Federal Department of Agriculture.

The organized farm women now have a medium to express themselves, locally, provincially, nationally. The whole movement as it relates to the women of the farms is in its infancy, and more particularly is that true of the national organization. The bringing together of the women leaders in an inter-provincial way has broadened their outlook and afforded a real education in provincial matters, for after all it is only by knowing what others are doing and drawing comparisons that we can judge the value of our own work. Grounded on

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Creamettes

Ask your grocer for the more tender, more delicious macaroni product—Creamettes. It cooks in one-third the time.

The Creamette Company

a sound foundation the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture is in a position to render valuable service to the organized farm women.

Mrs. Simpson's Pocket Book

Continued from Page 20

were content to use these and let the rest be sold.

The bachelor brand proved very popular. March is just the month to enjoy pickles, and it wasn't long till all Mrs. Simpson's pickles were sold. Very few people in Alberta grow many vegetables, so there was even a demand for plain sliced beets in vinegar. She sent a great crock down twice a week, and these were sold at 25 cents a quart without the jars. She never could have sold them all at these prices if the family hadn't grown all the stuff in their own garden. All they really cost her was the labor and the vinegar and spices.

And the best part of all was that everyone liked the Bachelor Brand, and she sold her whole amount quickly and had cash to buy the things necessary for the family's spring needs.

But her venture had given Mrs. Simpson courage and she decided to add marmalade and apricot jams to her sales. Mr. Thompson got the fruit from the wholesale house and let her have it very reasonably. She used the stoned evaporated apricots and made a lovely jam by soaking them two days before cooking. She put grapefruit, lemons and oranges in her marmalade. Everyone said she was an excellent cook, and having once bought her marmalade, came back for more. She kept track of the cost of all her materials, then added ten cents a jar as her own profit and five cents as Mr. Thompson's. Even so her products were priced lower than the regular store grades and were never long on the shelves. She invested in a marmalade slicer, so that the labor of making the things was really very little.

There were a great many bachelors in this district, so again she had a talk with Mr. Thompson about sales. It was her idea to have pies, gingerbread and cake for sale on Wednesday and Saturdays. It proved quite a success and added more pennies to her purse.

She had established herself in people's minds, now, as a person who was willing to work to make money, and soon began to have requests for all sorts of things. Generally she supplied the demand and always with a little profit to herself.

She was very much amused one day to have a young man, a bachelor, stop her and ask her: "Mrs. Simpson, can you darn socks?"

"Why, yes," she laughingly answered, "I do a great basket each week."

"Will you darn some for me?"

"Be glad of the chance." And thus started her sewing for others. She wrote a card for the store:

"Bachelors! Let Mrs. Simpson do your darning and mending. She charges 50 cents an hour and price of materials."

There wasn't a great amount of darning, but there was some. Often, too, she patched and mended, relined coats and did other sewing these young men wanted.

Her next venture was suggested by Mr. Thompson, the storekeeper. He told her how many cans of fruit he sold each year and wanted her to try doing each fruit as it came along. Prices are so high in Alberta for the imported strawberries and raspberries that they decided it wouldn't pay to attempt to preserve these, but rhubarb could be had in abundance, so she began making jams with rhubarb and other fruits, like gooseberries or black currants, and wild fruits, and all the other combinations she did for her own family. In each case she reckoned the cost of things, then added ten cents a jar as her profit and five cents as Mr. Thompson's. In her steam cooker she could cook 16 jars of fruit at a time and it seldom took more than an hour's time to get the jars ready to cook. She generally did it in the evening and left the steamer cooking on her coal oil stove till bedtime. So it was really very little trouble. The jams were more trouble as these had to be watched and stirred, so she allowed herself a little more profit on them.

Pickle season came again. Of course they had grown a great garden of stuff and as soon as things were ready she paid the children ten cents an hour each to help her pick the beans and peas. And again she made all the

pickles she could of the stuff they had grown. Some of the bachelors had grown stuff too, and paid her to make it up for them into pickles. This she gladly did.

All these activities sound as if she were very busy. Of course she was busy, but she never attempted to do more than she felt able to attempt, so that these little money-making schemes were just tucked in along with her regular work, and not allowed to worry her. But it meant a steady trickle of cash coming in from one source or another all the time. She says if they have a good crop this year she will not keep so continually at it, but in a year such as this, when there simply was no ready cash, the ideas have helped immensely.

Name your farm. It gives you a feeling of pride and permanence and is a step towards business farming.



The cleanest floor-covering you can imagine—

We all know woven carpets and rugs are never absolutely clean. For even beating and sweeping cannot altogether eliminate the dirt and dust that's ground into them.

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A room looks fresher and more cheerful with a *Gold-Seal Congoleum Rug* on the floor. The patterns are so colorful and artistic—suitable for every room in the house. Yet with all their beauty and practical advantages *Gold-Seal Congoleum Rugs* are most inexpensive.



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You run no risk when you buy genuine *Gold-Seal Congoleum Art-Rugs*.

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9x3 ft.	\$4.50	9x7½ ft.	\$11.25
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Gold-Seal Congoleum By-the-Yard—in roll form, two yards wide, for use over the entire floor... 85-cents sq. yd.

Prices to Winnipeg and points West proportionately higher to cover extra freight.

If your dealer does not carry these economical *Gold-Seal Art-Rugs* we will gladly see that you are supplied. Write us for folder, "Modern Rugs for Modern Homes," showing all the beautiful patterns.

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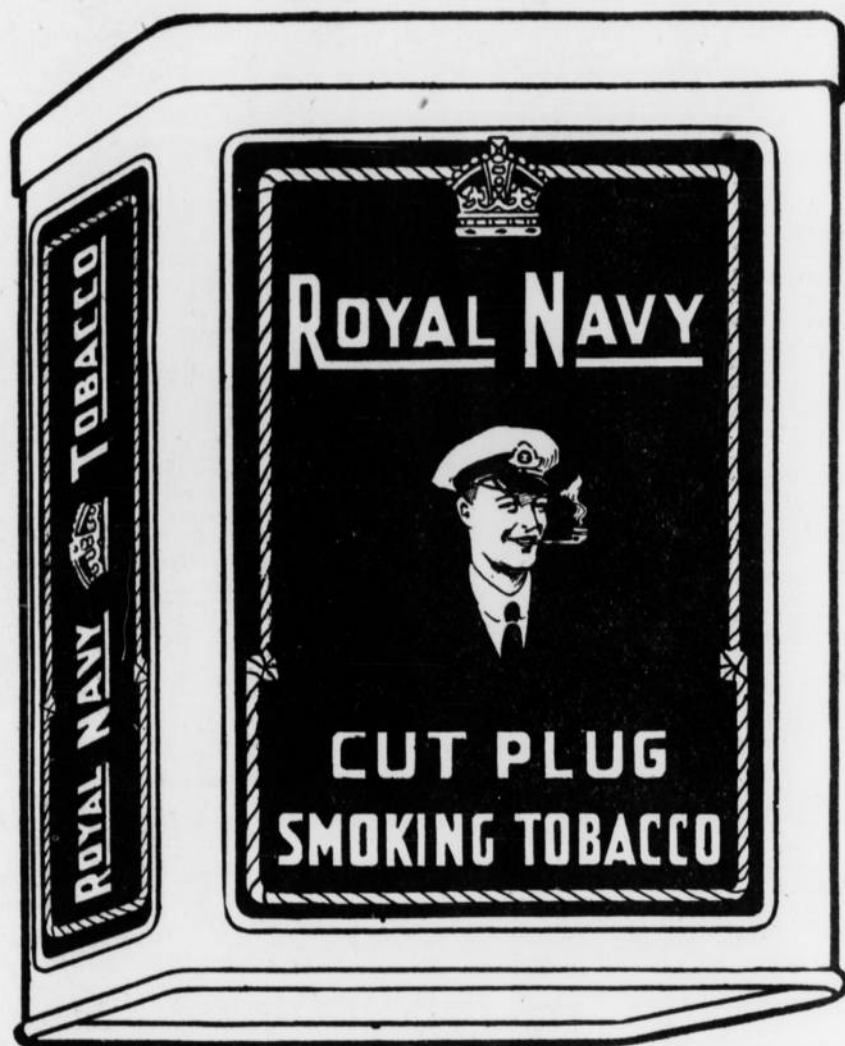
The House Fly Speaks

Continued from Page 21

to the dangers of their own unsanitary surroundings, they are going to be behind their city cousins. It lies in their own hands for we do not travel very far in our life-time, and so the neighboring farms cannot be blamed for the annual fly crop. When farmers do take action, there will be no peace for us as they will screen every door and the windows; they will train every member of the family to swat, swat, swat; the boys will make fly-traps to catch us; poison pads and fly-papers will be used in the house; fly-proof closets will be built; refuse from the house will be disposed of in a sanitary way; manure piles will be removed frequently; and stables will be kept clean. However, it takes them a long time to realize the danger of allowing us to multiply with

such ease, so I will be safe unless I get drowned in a milk pitcher.

Storekeepers should also take more trouble about keeping us away from foods on the counter and behind it. They allow us to have all we want to eat, and have the same attitude towards us as the hospitable farmer's wife. Worse than that, they let their customers spit around anywhere on the floor. If any of them happen to be suffering from tuberculosis it is all the same to the storekeeper, and, of course, we do not mind carrying germs at any time. Those who provide spittoons are not careful enough about cleaning them out frequently with the result that we visit them often. Farmers and their wives are most emphatic about the need for cleaner politics, but are often apt to forget that the welfare of the country depends to a large extent upon the elimination of flies.



**1/2 lb.
tin
80¢**

**Wonderful
Quality
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OUR Factories in Toronto are most complete in modern appliances for perfect piano making.

Some of the features of the Mason & Risch need special machinery for their manufacture which no other piano maker has. The Mason & Risch piano is mechanically and musically perfect.

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Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

In the Legislative Mirror

Continued from Page 9

it is the easiest thing in the world to displace an army of trained civil servants, who have the working of the different departments at their finger tips, and place new inexperienced men in their places. Of course some of these men may have been active in the political campaign, some of them may have been busy in our constituencies, some of them may be working for all they are worth against the government at the present time, as many of our friends think, but if they are—let our friends just walk through the looking-glass and see for themselves what a truly wonderful and extraordinary position a new and untried government would find itself in did it follow any such course as suggested.

A Woman's First Impressions

"And how does it feel for a woman to find herself on the other side of the looking-glass, you ask?"

Well, I imagine very much the same as it did to Alice. Lots of surprises, and lots and lots of interesting things, and some very nice people, and some not so nice, and sometimes when you have finished listening to a very long debate about nothing very much, you have just the same feeling as Alice had when she and the Red Queen stopped running. Do you remember?

Alice looked round her in surprise, "Why I do believe we have been under this tree all the time! Everything is just as it was!"

"Of course it is," said the Queen, "what would you have?"

"Well in our country," said Alice, "you'd generally get to somewhere else—if you ran fast for a very long time as we've been doing!"

"A slow sort of country," said the Queen, "now here you see it takes all the running you can do, to keep in the same place."

Whether one or two or even three or four women can do very much in a legislature, can influence legislation, can make themselves felt, I do not feel prepared to say. Time will show. That there is need for them there, assuredly yes. The best and broadest of men look at life and life's problems from a different angle to women. Look at our property laws, divorce laws, illegitimacy legislation, and all other laws dealing as between men and women. In every case is the law not framed to protect the man, and leave the woman to carry the load? And yet we have always had plenty of good men in our parliaments.

That women by their mere presence can exercise some kind of influence, seems at least admitted, if we may take the remark of one of the men members, given to an interviewer, on being asked why more members did not vote for his amendment calling for a new plebiscite on the liquor question, Bob Edwards, member for Calgary, replied: "That's an easy one, they were scared of the women!"

Legislation of Concern to Women

Of legislation of peculiar interest to women, there was little at the last session of the legislature, with exception of an act respecting a minimum wage for women; a good act if it is well administered, and a very considerable protection for many classes of employees, who heretofore were absolutely without any. There was also a short act dealing with property rights of married women; giving a married woman the same property rights and responsibilities as a single woman.

Certain amendments to the Women's Institute Act were also brought in, such as making it legal to do what the late government had done illegally, the granting of the educational extension work, lecturers and demonstrators, etc., to all women's organizations. This created a very heated attack from the opposition and the leaders enjoyed themselves playing politics for the benefit of the press and the public to the fullest extent.

An enlarged grant was also placed in the estimates for the Mothers' Allowance Act, although the actual scope of the act was not enlarged as it had been hoped would have been possible.

Like Alice, not having been able to learn the White Queen's art of remembering forwards as well as backwards,

I cannot divulge what may happen at another session in the way of social legislation, but, I can say with absolute confidence that the men who compose the present government of the Province of Alberta are more sympathetically inclined to the calls for this class of legislation than any other body of men who have preceded them, and nothing but the exigencies of an exhausted exchequer will hold them back from many of the lines of endeavor, in which we are all interested.

As a woman, I found the attitude of the House on the additional amusement tax was intensely interesting. The division on this measure was a distinct cleavage between town and country. The city point of view being bitterly opposed to any measure of taxation which would in any way limit the recreation of the people; the rural viewpoint, so unused to the recreation, rather scornful of the need of it perhaps, finding in the proposed tax one that was perfectly legitimate, and not likely to be a serious inconvenience to any.

Personally the arguments of the city members left me cold; but then I am not an ardent disciple of the movies. The influence they are exerting in shaping ideals of life for the rising generation simply frightens me when I think of it. I know our censors are doing their best; I saw a film run off not so very long ago, of the stuff they had cut out of different films; it was almost unbelievable that any sane or responsible person could have thought of presenting such indecent and abominable things to the public. The censors, however, cannot do everything, and until the public demands a higher class of film as a regular instead of as an exceptional thing, we shall not get it.

There seems no doubt that a great deal of the stuff that is being shown today is increasing juvenile crime in turning young innocent minds along the road of cheap, ugly, vulgar thoughts; is wiping out reverence for the sacred things of life; is displacing youth's high purpose and noble ambition with a hideous sordid materialism; is manufacturing out of little children a future generation of nervous, highly strung, neurotic men and women, many of whom will help to fill up our mental hospitals.

This sounds hard, and very exaggerated, does it not? But ask our best and most thoughtful judges; ask our best medical men, especially those who deal with mental and nervous disorders, their idea of the effect on eyesight, nervous system and mind, of continual jaunts for the young, to the exciting and over stimulating productions at the movie theatres.

Recreation, yes! We all need it, but make it as wholesome as possible, and for little children as much in God's out-of-doors as possible.

This is not meant as in any way knocking the movie theatres. They have their place in the scheme of things; our censors are improving the type of production put on, and I for one, hope to live to see the day when some enterprising scenario writer will turn to the vast and wonderful field of our classic literature, Shakespeare, Dickens, Thackeray, to mention only three, and thereby give us not only such things as are beautiful and educative, but also entertaining.

And while we are talking about it, why not "Alice Through the Looking-glass," and "Alice in Wonderland" on the screen? There would be a wholesome treat for the children indeed.

This little article seems to have taken on the character of a speech on the address from the throne, and to have wandered over many matters, but it has at least given me the opportunity of having a chat once again with the numerous friends I have been able to meet from time to time through the pages of The Guide.

Paying Investments

It is rather difficult at times for those with money to invest to arrive at a decision as to just what is the safest investment that will at the same time guarantee a reasonable return on their money. There are, of course, many places where one can be fully satisfied as to the safety of the investment and the amount of returns. One such investment that we know of is in the



White Rose Gasoline

famous since 1882
for the full power it develops
— for the extra mileage it gives
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is scientifically refined by the
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Protect your machinery

Sun, rain, frost and snow play havoc with machinery, and all implements should be properly housed. Implement sheds do not need to be elaborate and can be erected at low cost. You will save money by saving your machines. It is true economy.

Talk it over with our local manager.

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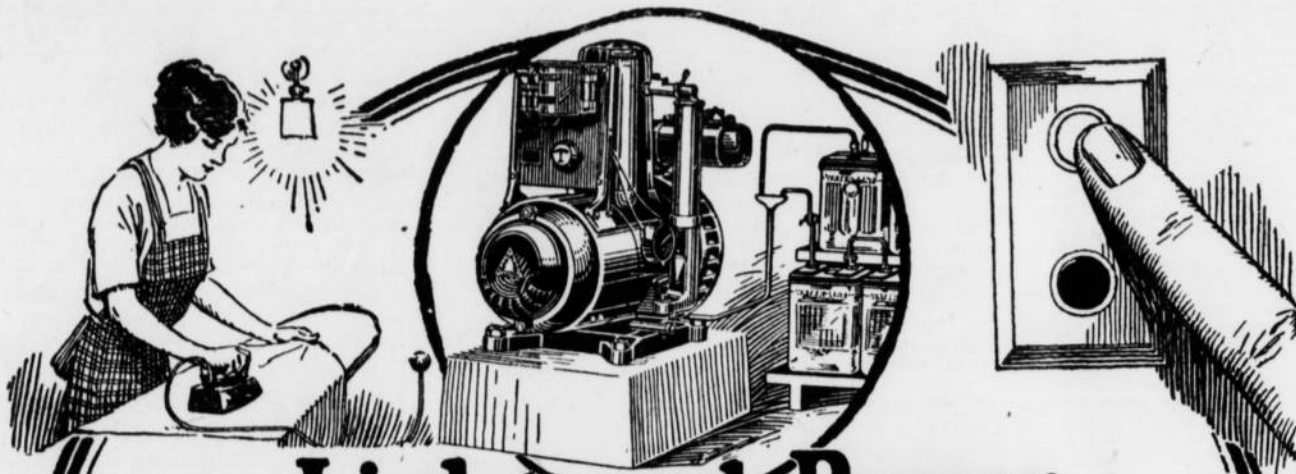
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Light and Power at the touch of a button

With Delco-Light you can bring to your home, no matter how far from town, electric light and power at surprisingly low cost. You can command a host of tireless servants—at the touch of a single button.

Electric light means economy, convenience, safety.

Electric power will pump the water for the household, for the stock, for fire protection. It will save you and your family many hours of time and labor in a dozen different ways every day.

Delco-Light is one of the most profitable

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investments you can put on your farm. There are 25 styles and sizes of Delco-Light—a size to suit every need. All models have the famous valve-in-head, four cycle, air cooled engine, with only one place to oil. They run on kerosene, giving you dependable, efficient electric light and power at the lowest possible cost.

Your local dealer will gladly demonstrate the size best suited to your needs—in your own home without obligation. Write us for catalogue and prices.

Easy payments if desired.

25
Styles and Sizes
a size for
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Breen Motor Company, Winnipeg
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Dependable

DELCO-LIGHT



You Want Dishes
WHY NOT GET THEM
FREE?



The housewife is always glad to add to her supply, as hardly a week goes by without a broken dish of some sort.

The Guide makes it possible for every home to secure, without cost, new dishes—complete dinner sets, essential piece sets, half dinner sets, tea sets, or just what pieces are wanted, needed and used.

We have selected for this plan the well-known and justly popular Clover Leaf pattern, in semi-porcelain, as the one that will do credit to any table, and at the same time best harmonize with other dishes you may have.

These dishes are high class in every respect, and are well packed for shipping. They should arrive without a single dish being broken.

Learn How to Earn Them



The Guide offers you unusual value, great economy and exceptional service in dishes. The best time to find out about this offer—where you get dishes without spending your money—is right NOW. For full particulars fill in and mail the coupon.



COUPON

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Gentlemen: Without any obligation on my part, tell me how I can obtain the dishes I want without cost.

NAME

POST OFFICE.....

PROV.....

M10

Classified Ad. Department of The Grain Growers' Guide. Not because we say so, but because the people who are getting the returns from day to day say so. Just notice the returns Wesley Horn, of Ardath, Sask., got from the investment of about \$2.00 each year:

"Results from our ad. for pure-bred White Leghorns were very good indeed. In 1921 we realized \$87; in 1922, \$58. It pays to advertise."

Planning a Summer Wedding

Continued from Page 19

guests seated at the table. The following is a suitable menu for an occasion such as this:

Jellied Chicken or Meat
Vegetable Salad
Lettuce Sandwiches Small Tea Biscuits
Orange Blossom Ice Cream
Macaroons Bride's Cake
Tea Coffee Cold Drinks

The jellied dish can be made the day before and kept in a cool place. If you are not sure how much to provide for the breakfast, make up your favorite recipe a few days before the wedding and put it into a loaf pan. When set estimate how many slices it can be cut into. Allow one slice to each person and a spoonful of salad made of your favorite vegetables. For 50 people about 10 quarts of salad will be needed. Any sort of sandwiches is suitable. Instead of small tea biscuits another kind of sandwich may be served. Orange juice added to plain ice cream transforms it into orange blossom ice cream. Allow at least eight quarts for 50 people. Two macaroons should be made for each guest. Bride's cake, of which two large loaves will be needed, is always white. There should be a plentiful supply of both hot and cold drinks, for older people prefer the former while the younger guests are fond of something cold.

In making plans for refreshments the bride should discuss everything in detail with those who are serving, so that there may be no confusion. Besides the people who are waiting on the tables there should be someone in the kitchen to take charge of making the beverages. It is also wise to have another person to help with the refilling of plates.

Everything included in this article can be planned early by the bride and her family, which will result in their knowing that things will run smoothly. No detail is too small to be listed or to be given careful thought.

The Grain Growers' Guide Summer Book of Fashions



For the convenience of the readers who enjoy making their own clothes, and are now ready to start on some summer frocks, we are publishing a summer issue of our Fashion Magazine. This book contains approximately 400 styles for summer, some for grown-ups and some for children, and in addition several pages of embroidery designs and seven more advanced lessons in dress-making. Order your copy today. Just write your name and address on any piece of paper and send it with ten cents in stamps or coin (if coin wrap carefully) to the Fashion Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Among The Clubs

Continued from Page 15

and candy booth were liberally patronized and soon sold out. There was also a short program and supper, and the balance of the evening—or rather morning—was spent in dancing. The proceeds amounted to \$28, which, considering the small charge of 30 cents, was very good. As we expect to have a few more social evenings during the winter, we do not feel like making the charge very high, as most everyone seems to be feeling the pinch of hard times. The proceeds of our entertainment are to be used to

provide a new supply of dishes, for use at our social evenings, picnics, etc.—Mrs. May McArthur, secretary.

Local Briefs

During the past year Forgan W.G.A. made the welfare of the school children their chief concern. A first-aid kit was purchased and we had swings and teeters put up in the school-yard. During the summer we gave a benefit dance for a family who had lost their home by fire. This dance brought in cash to the amount of \$95 and a large quantity of bedding and clothing were also given.

Our cash receipts during the year, aside from the benefit dance, amounted to \$328.69, some of which we used in sending flowers and plants to the sick members of the neighborhood.—Mrs. A. C. Ready, secretary.

The fact that spring is approaching with its rush of work for the farm woman, as well as the farm man, has had its influence on local club work. There is a desire to get plans for the summer completed so that the state of the local will be such that the necessary break during seeding will not have any disastrous results.

Glenada U.F.W.A. has given especial

attention to the rural school of the community. Each one has been supplied with a first-aid kit for use in emergencies. Prizes for the school fair were also donated by the locals. The occasion of the year was a Christmas treat for the boys and girls.

Berrywater U.F.W.A. had the unique distinction of being entertained at a fowl supper, given by the bachelors of the district. At the conclusion of the supper, which was excellent in every respect, an exceptionally good program was put on, and after that a dance. It was an enjoyable evening from start to finish.

Let the Fuller Man show you this Hair Brush



**The Fuller
Hair
Brush**

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Fuller Brushes
carry this Red Tip Tag
in addition to the trade
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TRADE MARK

A HEALTHY scalp and a clean hair brush are essential to attractive hair. The Fuller Hair Brush keeps the scalp healthy. Its stiff Russian Boar bristles penetrate the thickest hair, without pulling. Having no back, the brush is easily sterilized and cleansed. And the beautiful French ivory handle just fits the hand.

The Fuller Hair Brush is never sold in stores. Like the 44 other Fuller Brushes, it is brought to your home and demonstrated by courteous representatives—men trained in the science of modern housekeeping. Your Fuller Man is a resident of your community. Identify him by the Fuller trade-mark button he always wears—and welcome him when he calls. All genuine Fuller Brushes carry the Fuller Red Tip Tag and have the Fuller trade mark stamped on their handles.

Fuller Brushes are made in Canada, of materials bought in Canada. Designed for personal or household use, they bring comfort and satisfaction to Canadian homes.

Every home is entitled to a free demonstration of Fuller Brushes and to a free copy of "The Handy Brush Book." Have you received both? Write to us.

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FULLER BRUSHES

69 USES—HEAD TO FOOT—CELLAR TO ATTIC

200 Prizes Worth \$500⁰⁰ Free to 200 Boys and Girls

\$500.00 in Prizes This is the best thing Doc Sawbones has ever done. He has nearly 200 prizes to give away to his boy and girl friends. They are just the things boys and girls want. There are watches, clocks, bracelets, necklaces, tie pins, a rifle, baseballs and baseball gloves, pocket knives, flashlights, dishes, hammocks, a tennis racket and other things too numerous to mention. You should write Doc Sawbones, care of The Grain Growers' Guide, right away and ask him to tell you more about these dandy prizes. Send him an envelope addressed to yourself with a one-cent stamp on it, and he will send you a copy of the Doo Dads' newspaper, "The Dooville Times," containing a picture and list of all the prizes, two new Doo Dad pictures you've never seen before, and much more information about the contest.

Here's What You Must Do If you want to enter this contest and have a great big chance to win a valuable prize, you must send in subscriptions, new or renewals, to The Grain Growers' Guide. Renewal subscriptions will be started from the time the present subscriptions run out.

For every Guide subscription of \$1.00 sent in you get one Doo Dad Book and have one chance in the \$500.00 Doo Dad Prize Contest.

For every Guide subscription of \$2.00 sent in you will get two Doo Dad Books and have three chances in the \$500.00 Doo Dad Prize Contest.

For every Guide subscription of \$3.00 sent in you will get three Doo Dad Books and have six chances in the \$500.00 Doo Dad Prize Contest.

The more subscriptions you send in the more books you will get and the more chances you will have to win one of these 200 valuable prizes.

REMEMBER—Contest closes June 30. You should send in your subscriptions now.

DOC SAWBONES' GREAT \$500.00 DOO DAD PRIZE CONTEST

When you get your Doo Dad book or books, color the pictures and send the best you do to me, care of The Grain Growers' Guide, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg; one picture if you send in \$1.00 in subscriptions, three if you send in \$2.00, and six if you send in \$3.00. They can all be taken from one book if you wish, but **REMEMBER**, first, to be entered in this great contest you must first send in the subscriptions. Second, you must color the pictures from the books you get from the subscriptions (no others will be considered). **DO NOT STOP** after sending in your subscriptions but keep on, because the more books you get the more pictures you can color and enter and the more chances you have to win a big prize. Get as many books as possible and put in your best work on coloring the pages, then send me the best you do, and I feel sure you can win a big prize.

Doc Sawbones

Doc Sawbones Gives Away Five Doo Dad Books Every Week

From now on until the end of June I will give away five Doo Dad Books every week. I've already given away a lot, and you can see on this page who is getting them this week. Aren't they the happy boys and girls, and wouldn't you be glad, too, to get your name published in The Guide as one of the five best, and to get one of my big Doo Dad books sent you with my compliments?

It's as Easy as Easy to Get Them All you've got to do is color the Doo Dad picture below and send it in to me, and for the five best that I get each week I'll give a Doo Dad Book to each of these boys and girls. When you get this picture colored you put it in an envelope and send it to me, and also put in another envelope with your name and address and a one-cent stamp on it and I'll send you in your own envelope two new Doo Dad pictures you've never seen before, and full particulars about my Great \$500.00 Doo Dad Prize Contest.

Winners of Doo Dad Books for week ending April 29

PHYLLIS BELL, E., MAN.
JACK GARAWAY, W., SASK.
VADA HUSSEY, S., SASK.
OLIVIENE KIRKWOOD, B., ALTA.
HELGA WAHLSTROM, D., ALTA.
Doc Sawbones



THE DOO DADS VISIT THE MAN IN THE MOON

One day Doc Sawbones called all the Doo Dads round him and told them that he was planning a trip to the Moon. Right away there was a chorus of Doo Dads all shouting, "Take me, Doc, take me!" So he piled as many of them as he could into his wonderful flying boat and started out. Doc decided that the shortest way would be to set out from Dooville at noon time and sail straight for the place where the Moon rose over the Gingerbread Mountains. By doing this they would catch him before he got way up in the air. So they cast off and scudded away on the back of the west wind, till the Gingerbread Mountains and the Jellyfish Ocean were way behind, and sure enough, just as it was getting dark they caught up to the Moon, just as he was commencing to climb up to the roof of the sky. They cast anchor in the Milky Way and slid down the hawser. Doc Sawbones pressed the door bell, and the Old Gentleman inside came out quick as a

wink. He never put down his work, but in a most neighborly way invited the Doo Dads to make themselves at home.

Just see how they are scampering about. Old Man Grouch has fallen into a hole in the Milky Way, and has got a mouthful of fleecy cloud. Sleepy Sam walked too close to the edge and his wooden leg punched through a thin place. Flannelfeet's presence of mind is the only thing that saved him from dropping off into space and becoming a silver surface of the Moon and found a piece of green cheese, which settles once for all the question of what the Moon is made of. The careless way in which the Doo Dads come to grief, what do you think?

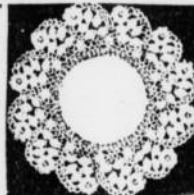
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of the choicest cro-
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sertions, doilies,
yokes, edgings and
corners you ever saw.

A Partial List of the Designs

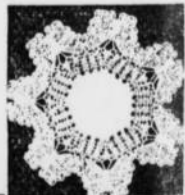
Insertions	Edgings
Floral Pattern In- sertion	Lace Point Pattern
Thistle Insertion	Cypress Edging
The Picot Insertion	Baby Lace
Fairy Insertion	Leaf Edging
Doilies	Marguerite Lace
Spider Web	Bridge Edging
Sunflower	Flower Edging
The Alisa	Clover Leaf
Ring	Rosetta
Square Doily in Filet	Naples Edgings
Crochet	The Wheel and Sham- rock Edging
The Starfish	The Pilgrim Pattern
Hexagon Doily in Filet	The Pummie Lace
Crochet	Cornflower Edging
The Presto	Spotted Edging
The Roman	Thistle Lace
The Anemone Design	Borders and Corners
The Daisy Design	Star Border
The Pearl Doily	Snowflake Corner
The Starfish Doily	The Silkeborg
The Seaweed Doily	Clyro Border and Corner
The Lucia Doily	The Elma Corner and Border
The Rose Spray Doily	Duchess Corner and Border
Yokes	Goose Girl Lace and Corner
Evelyn Blouse Yoke	The Strathmore Border and Corner
The Olivia Nightdress Yoke	Clover Lace and Corner
The Karina Camisole Yoke	The Everest Border and Corner
The Malvern Yoke	The Grapevine Corner and Border
The Fedora Camisole Yoke	The Water Babies Corner
The Floral Pattern Chemise	The Marguerite Lace and Corner
Crochet Square	Oak Leaf Lace and Corner
Stag Crochet Square	
Goose Girl Square	
Mistletoe Design	

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Each design is printed in dark blue ink showing every detail so distinctly that beginners quickly become experts, and experts acquire greater skill. Crochecraft is a great "find" for everyone who crochets or wants to, as in it you secure a solution to every crochet problem. Crochecraft is never sold. The only way to secure this valuable and useful book is to secure and send us \$2.00 worth of subscriptions to The Grain Growers' Guide (not your own), new or renewal.

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THE
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The Wonders of Radio

Continued from Page 8

is anticipated, will be conducted very largely by means of the radio. Leaders of the parties, instead of addressing meetings only at important points and depending upon the newspapers and other printed matter to reach the great body of the electors, will be able to talk to hundreds of thousands of voters.



The farmer "listens in"

many of whom will be sitting comfortably in their own arm chairs, hundreds of miles away. If the speaker enjoys the advantage that heckling under these circumstances will be impossible, the listener will also have the privilege, if he finds the champion of one party uninteresting, of turning a dial so as to catch the utterance of a speaker on the other side who may be orating at the same time.

With a radio receiving set in the home, the farmer and his family will be able to enjoy many advantages which they are now denied. Rural isolation will be a thing of the past. The radiophone will bring to them the latest news, the best music, sermons, speeches, lectures. It will give them ears with which they can listen to what is going on in the cities far away. Truly the radiophone is the greatest wonder of the age.

Hot Weather Clothing

Continued from Page 18

worn by anyone who is thin. Checked goods which are being worn a great deal just now can be made up into very attractive dresses, especially if trimmed with bands of plain material in harmonizing color. Anyone who is really short, however, should not attempt checks or plaids as they will only make her seem smaller than ever. This type of figure should wear thin stripes which help to give added height.

Just now ratine is being worn quite a lot. I saw a very attractive dress of biscuit colored ratine with drawn thread work as trimming which was outlined with a very pretty medium blue. Drawn thread work is used a good deal just now, and makes a very neat decoration which can be easily done at home.

Simplicity is the keynote of the styles just now, which saves a lot of time when making one's own clothing. After all simple things are the nicest aren't they? Why spend extra time fussing over clothing and meals when plain things are much more attractive?

Home-made Vinegar

Q.—Have you a recipe for making vinegar at home such as they used in pioneer days?

A.—Boil nine quarts rainwater and add one quart molasses. Let stand until cool. Take a clean piece of heavy brown paper and cover both sides well with yeast. On one side put a layer of crushed raisins. Roll or fold this paper and drop it into the liquid. This will start what is commonly known as "mother vinegar." It requires to be kept in a warm place and will take considerable time. If desired, double the quantity of yeast may be used. After the vinegar is strong enough, sweetened cold tea and strained juice from canned fruit may be added to keep up the amount of vinegar.

Clover Vinegar

1 quart molasses, nine quarts water. Let stand till lukewarm. Add two cups yeast and two quarts clover blossoms. Let stand for two weeks in a warm place. Strain through double cheesecloth. This does not mold.—Jane Gordon.

CARHARTT



YOU wouldn't buy a poor axe; you realize the advantages of buying good tools. How about overalls? Is it any better economy to accept without question anything that is offered you? In my Carhartt Overalls I use nothing but heavy, stout denim; I double stitch every seam; I put the buttons on so that they stay on; and I finish the garments in tailor fashion. Each suit has extra large handy pockets, high back, high bib and a roomy seat. And you can depend upon it the sizes are correct. I haven't been making overalls for more than 25 years without knowing what you want.

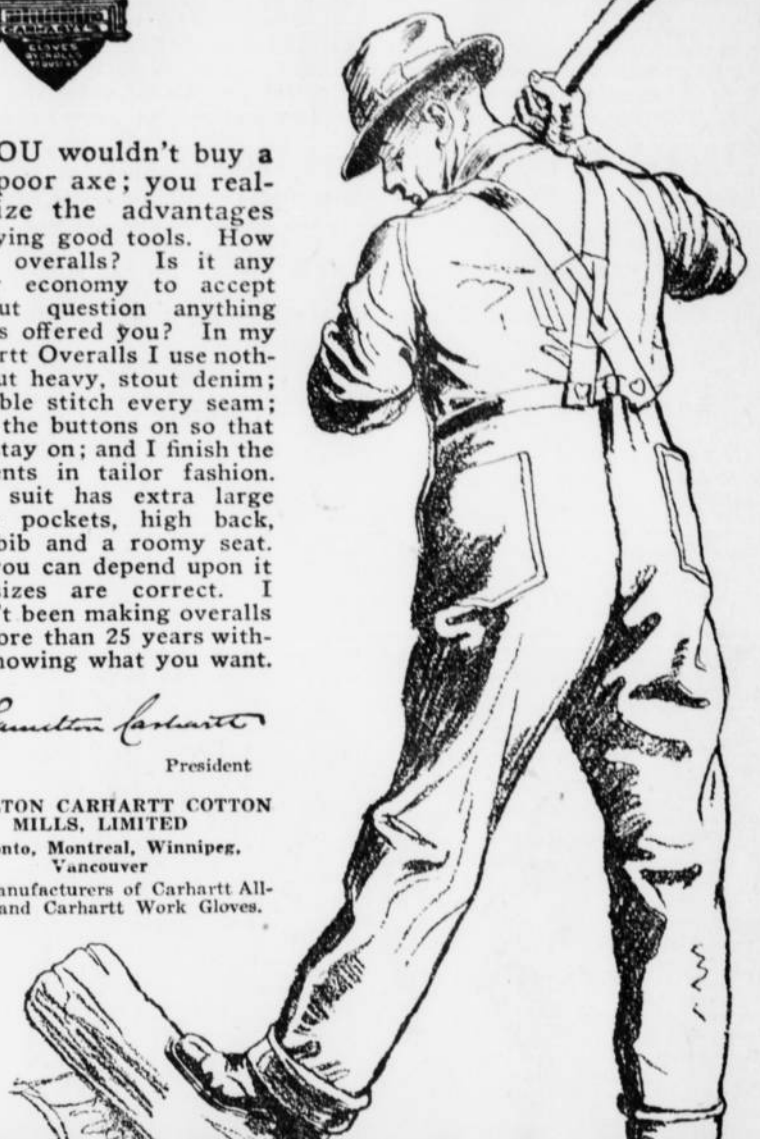
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OVERALLS

THIRD ANNUAL SALE OF PURE-BRED CATTLE

WILL BE HELD AT

Lloydminster, Tuesday, May 23, 1922

COMPRISING

25 Shorthorns, 20 Herefords
7 Aberdeen Angus, 1 Red Polled

Judging commences at 9 a.m. Sale immediately after.

AUCTIONEER:

H. HUXLEY - LLOYDMINSTER

There will also be a number of Shorthorn Females for sale.

Write for catalogue.

H. HUXLEY, Secretary.

MONEY FOR CANNING EXPERIENCE

Last winter a homemaker in the West canned three-quarters of a beef by herself, using the cold pack method. Many women make a practice of putting all their surplus fowl and fish into sealers while others think nothing of cold packing a moose when their husbands return from a hunting trip.

No doubt some people estimate each year the number of hours spent doing this kind of work, and how much money was saved by these economies. The Guide is anxious to get the best information there is in the country, so is offering the following prizes:

First prize.....\$3.00 Second prize.....\$2.00 Third prize.....\$1.00

Rules of the Contest

- Write in ink on one side of the paper only.
- Write under the following headings:
 - What started you canning?
 - Number of years canning has been done.
 - Equipment used.
 - Foods canned.
 - Number of hours spent in canning in a year.
 - Rough estimate of money saved.
 - Ways in which canned foods are served.
 - Any other interesting information concerning home canning.
- Letters must reach The Guide by June 25.
- No letter will be returned or answered. Prize-winners will receive their money in July. Names of contributors will not be published if writers so request.
- Address all letters to The Editor, Women's Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

HORSES

SELLING—THREE YOUNG CLYDESDALE stallions, two rising three, one rising five years, from imported mares by the champion imported stallion, Scotland's Major, 18369. John Laing, Blackfalds, Alta. 13tf

FOR SALE—FOUR SHETLAND PONY stallions, three black and one dark brown, weighing 320, 365, 360, 420 pounds each, all broken to ride and drive, \$95 each, f.o.b. Saskatoon, Sask. E. Kirby, Avenue A. 13tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR GOOD WORK horses—Registered Percheron stallion, four years old, 1,700 pounds. Further particulars, apply J. B. Josephson, Kandahar, Sask. 17-3

CATTLE Aberdeen-Angus

MAJOR OF WESTER FOWLS, IMP., WEIGHT over ton, is sire of three choice bulls, serviceable age, am offering at \$100 each. Tubercular free. John Sim, Grenfell, Sask. 19-3

PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS—CHOICE breeding bulls and heifers, also young cows in calf. Satisfaction guaranteed. Connor and Hutchison, Goodwater, Sask. 10-12

SELLING—TWO CHOICE ABERDEEN-ANGUS bulls. Price according to times. H. Teece, Lemberg, Sask. 19-4

Shorthorns

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS—SOME young registered bulls and heifers, up to one year, \$75 to \$100. Crated and shipped by express. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 16-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, Baron Star, roan, five years, dam heavy milker, sire beef breed. Price \$80. J. Camm, Elstow, Sask. 18-2

SELLING—GOOD REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, three years in June, quiet, in good condition, \$110. Thos. Mooney, Giroux, Man. 15-7

WANTED—SHORTHORN COWS AND heifers, subject to tubercular test. Walch Farm, Marquette, Man. 15-7

Holsteins

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL, KING TOPSY Mercedes, coming four years, dehorned and very gentle, from high-producing stock, a bargain at \$150. Also three bull calves by the above sire, three, four and seven months; prices \$40, \$50, \$60. Write for further particulars. W. Lowe, Amlak, Alta. 18-3

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEINS, COWS and heifers to freshen, also herd sires. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 9tf

Red Polls

RED POLLS

The real dual-purpose, milk and beef—The Farmers' Cow. For information and literature write: P. J. HOFFMANN, secretary, Canadian Red Poll Association, ANNAHEIM, SASK.

Herefords

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR SAME QUALITY— One registered Hereford bull, three years old, \$150; one yearling, \$100. Blomquist Farm, Madison, Sask. 17-3

SELLING—HEREFORD BULLS AND FEMALES, all ages, tested for tuberculosis, quality choice. Prices right. H. E. Roberson, Carman, Man. 9tf

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS, A. G. English, Harding, Man. 17-3

SWINE Berkshires

BACON-TYPE BERKSHIRES

BOOKING orders for March and April litters. Long, smooth, early-maturing stock. Pairs and tricos unrelated, \$15, \$20 and \$25 each, according to quality. Express prepaid. The oldest, largest and choicest herd in Manitoba. \$10 deposit with order. JAMES M. EWENS, BETHANY, MAN. C.N.R. and C.P.R.



REGISTERED PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES, out of bacon-type sows, sired by heavy lard hog, early April farrow, also some all bacon type, splendid lengthy stock, \$15 each. W. A. Lowe, Churenbidge, Sask. 17-2

SELLING—BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, April farrowed; nothing but good ones sent out. Boar pigs, \$15; sow pigs, \$17, at eight weeks old; registration papers included. Can furnish unrelated pairs. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 18-6

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS, eight weeks old, \$15 each. One registered Berkshire boar, two years old, grandsire, Ames Rival, \$45. T. Middleton, Cereal, Alta. 18-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS, MARCH farrowed, good breeding and good individuals, \$15 each, at eight weeks. Norman Powell, Trux, Sask. 18-3

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS, \$40 AND \$25 each, according to age. Cecil Morrison, Grenfell, Sask. 18-3

REAL BACON TYPE BERKSHIRE PIGS, FROM April litters, \$15 and \$20; sows, from October litters, \$35. W. Lowe, Amlak, Alta. 18-3

BERKSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$12, REGISTERED, White Orpington eggs, \$0.75. Wm. Osborne, Foam Lake, Sask. 16-4

REGISTERED LONG BACON BERKSHIRES—A few choice six months boars left, \$25. L. W. Taverner, Sedgewick, Alta. 16-4

Yorkshires

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$15 and \$20; unrelated pairs; Willow Farm quality. Buy young, save money. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 19-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—SIRE, VAR- sity-King; Saskatchewan University stock. J. Adamson, Secretary, Boys' and Girls' Club, Aneroid, Sask. 19-4

YORKSHIRES—APRIL FARROW, FROM prize-winning stock. Boars, \$17.50; gilts, \$12; pedigree included. Chas. Fergstad, Round Hill, Alta. 19-6

I AM NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR CHOICE registered Yorkshire boars of best breeding, \$15 and \$20 each, April litters. R. C. Hall, Wapella, Sask. 19-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, EITHER sex, born March 21, \$12 each. Walter Neatby, Renown, Sask. 17-3

YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, \$12, EIGHT weeks. James A. Stewart, Box 231, Cabri, Sask. 17-5

YORKSHIRES, BORN APRIL 10, EITHER sex, pedigree, \$15 each. Carl Boe, Bateman, Sask. 18-2

FEBRUARY YORKSHIRES, REGISTERED, \$15 each, either sex. E. E. Baynton, Big Stick Lake, Sask. 18-2

YORKSHIRES—BOTH SEX, AT 15 DOLLARS, weaning age. C. A. Congdon, Newdale, Man. 19-2

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

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No money is wasted in Guide classified ads. You say your say in the least number of words and we put your ad. where nobody will overlook it. Over 80,000 farmers can find your ad. every time it runs. Most important—it will run where the most advertising of this kind is run, and where most people (who are in the market) look for offerings. Try the economical way of Guide classified ads. We get results for others and can do it for you.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—5 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 15 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL—12 cents a word classified—or \$8.40 an inch classified display—flat.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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FOR SALE—BRED SOWS, REGISTERED Duroc-Jerseys, to farrow in May, June and July; from our mammoth prize herd; quality never excelled and seldom equalled. Write for full particulars, catalogue and lists. J. W. Bailey & Sons, Importers and Breeders, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 17tf

REGISTERED DUROCS, FROM MATURE sows, prolific strain, the kind that are marketable at five months, \$13.50 each. C. B. Sutter, Redvers, Sask. 16-6

DUROC-JERSEYS—SPRING LITTERS, SIRE bred by McPhailin, Essex, Ont., Importer and breeder of the improved long type, \$15 each. D. H. Munn, Mankota, Sask., via Kincaid. 17-5

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, APRIL litter, from mature sows, six weeks, \$12. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 17-3

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VERY CHOICE DUROC-JERSEYS, FROM registered parents; ready May 1. Sows, \$15; Boars, \$18. Apply P. H. Grove, Battleford, Sask. 17-3

REGISTERED DUROCS, \$9.00, EIGHT WEEKS, Harry Rosom, Davin, Sask. 17-6

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MODERN BIG TYPE POLANDS, ON AP- proval. We offer for shipment at three months old, registered pigs, either sex, from imported sire and dams, at \$50 for the tops. Pigs from Canadian-bred dams and imported sires at \$30. Our boars by Checkers and Liberator, and sows from Checkers, Liberator, Chanticleer and others. We ship tops only and ship prepaid; if you don't like them on arrival, return at our expense and we refund your money. We breed the best and select for length and bacon type. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 19tf

FOR SALE—POLAND-CHINAS, WEANERS, gentle, thrifty and prolific. Either sex, registered during May, \$12. John Hughton, Riverhurst, Sask. 19-3

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS—SPRING PIGS and bred sows. Farmers' prices. Chas. Cox, Rumsey, Alta. 16-7

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS, FARROWED fourth April, \$12 each, at eight weeks. Lorne McAnulty, Brock, Sask. 17-5

POLAND-CHINAS—BOOKING ORDERS FOR registered spring pigs. Otto Mills, Togo, Sask. 17-6

BIG TYPE POLANDS, D. A. BROWN, Rumsey, Alta. 18tf

Tamworths

REGISTERED

YORKSHIRE, TAMWORTH, BERKSHIRE

YOUNG PIGS of both sexes for sale. Apply Animal Husbandry Department UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN SASKATOON

Hampshires

MCGILL'S HAMPSHIRE—APRIL PIGS, FROM prize winners, \$35 for two, delivered with pedigree when weaned. Order now. Satisfaction assured. F. A. McGill, Riverhurst, Sask. 19-5

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE WEANLINGS, May farrow, \$15 each; three, \$40; unrelated. Herbert A. Walter, Spring Coulee, Alta. 18-5

Dogs, Foxes, Furs and Pet Stock

COLLIES, GUARANTEED HEELERS. PUP- ples, \$10 each; dogs, ready to work, \$15; one well trained sheep dog, very intelligent, \$30. E. E. Baynton, Big Stick Lake, Sask. 18-3

SELLING—SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, REGIS- tered, excellent pedigree, ten dollars up. Would lease females on shares. E. Johnson, Dry River, Man. 18-3

SELLING—WOLFHOUD PUPS, RUSSIAN- greyhound cross, father son of Tippy, champion killer, show dog; mother killer. Price \$15 pair; photos. S. Tyrrell, Bottrel, Alta. 18-3

PURE-BRED RUSSIAN WOLFHOUD PUPS, cracker—Jacks. Males, \$9.00; females, \$6.00. R. Salkeld, Gerald, Sask. 19-2

REGISTERED RUSSIAN WOLFHOUD PUPS, two months. Males, \$20; females, \$15. W. C. Davis, Box 161, Springdale, Sask. 19-2

THE CHOICE OF PEDIGREED AND REGIS- tered silver black breeding foxes. Buy the best. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont. 13-16

SELLING—FINE CANARIES, SINGERS, \$8.00; hens, \$2.50. Noah Graybill, Commerce, Alta. 17-4

POTATOES

IT'S GOING TO BE A LATE SEASON. I specialize in the two best early varieties, Early Ohio and Irish Cobbler, from years of careful selection for purity, earliness, type, prolific, free from disease, \$1.00 bushel, or six bushels, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. John McChene, Borden, Sask. 17-3

GENUINE EMPIRE STATE POTATOES, BEST all-round potato grown; recommended by five experimental stations for main crop; headed list at Lacombe, 1912 to 1921; good keeper; best table potato. Selling balance of lot at 65 cents, sacked. Prompt shipment. Henry Young, Millet, Alta. 17-3

SEED POTATOES—GOLDEN RUSSETT, NO. 1, certified, government inspected, quality unequalled, heavy yielder under all conditions. Write for particulars and prices. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 8tf

SEED POTATOES—GENUINE SEAGER Wheeler Gold Nuggets, most delicious potatoes we ever tasted, \$2.00 bushel; ten bushels or over, \$1.75. Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 16-5

SEVERAL CARS POTATOES, WHITE, smooth, even; priced to sell. Also hill-selected seed, Green Mountains, Ohio, Cobblers, 90-pound bag, \$1.50. The Strachans, Minot, Man. 18-3

POTATOES FOR SALE, IRISH COBBLER, grown from Experimental Farm stock, 75 cents bushel, sacked. John Carscadden, Manitou, Man. 17-3

FIRST QUALITY EARLY OHIO POTATOES, 75 cents bushel. Stewart Campbell, Eskbank, Sask. 18-4

POTATOES, SIX WEEKS, GOOD YIELDER, extra early, \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Sifton. Cyril Edmundson, Sifton, Sask. 18-2

GOOD SEED POTATOES—GOLDEN RUSSETS, Gold Coin, Early White Prize, 75 cents bushel, f.o.b. Carman, Man. W. W. Husband. 16-4

WEE MACGREGOR SEED POTATOES, PURE, hand-sorted, \$1.00 per bushel, sacked. James Gordon, Strone, Alta. 17-3

FOR SALE—400 BUSHELS EARLY OHIOS, grown from pure seed, 65 cents bushel; sacks extra. Norman Francis, Portage la Prairie, Man. 17-4

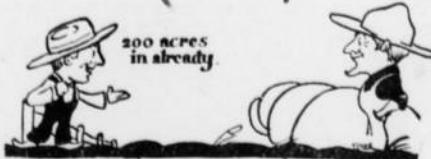
SEED POTATOES, EARLY OHIO, EXTRA nice, 90 cents bushel, sacks included. E. G. Doughman, Midale, Sask. 18-2

200 BUSHELS HAND-PICKED WEE MAC- Gregor potatoes, 40 cents bushel. W. C. Davis, Box 161, Springdale, Sask. 19-2

FOR SALE—POTATOES IN CAR LOTS, L. Zilliox, U.F.A., Stony Plain, Alta. 17-3

The Cheerful Plowman

J. Edw. Tuft



His Two Stories

Should you meet Rufus King in the rush of the spring he will hand you this style of a theme: "Yes, I've skipped along fine with this spring work of mine, though I find myself short of a team. I have seeded more barley than 'Stuttering Charley,' the most that I've ever put in; more spuds, oats and rye than old 'Prairie Jim' Bye, more spelt than old 'Timber Jim' Flynn; I have planted more garden than Jerry McVarden, more wheat than old Reddy McGraw; more flax seed and clover than 'South Fork' O'Grover, more corn than my father-in-law. Without bragging or crowing, I tell you I'm sowing more acres than ever, it seems, and am beating my neighbors, in spite of their labors, though cramped by a shortage of teams!" Thus sings Rufus King in the rush of the spring, but here is his tale in the fall: "Yes, my crops turned out splendid, but work's not half ended, I have so much barley to haul; so many potatoes and big ripe tomatoes, so much of corn, clover and rye; if I'm not a good sprinter I'll haul half the winter to get it all out—but I'll try! Just think! All my neighbors, in spite of their labors, in spite of big acreage sown—say, I give them the laugh, for none of them grew half of the stuff that I find I have grown. I was hampered last spring," says this same Rufus King, "I was cramped by a shortage of teams; though the men all around put in twice as much ground, I put more in the bins, so it seems!"

FARM LANDS

You Can Make a Good Living

ON Vancouver Island, B.C., on from five acres upwards, in small fruit growing, poultry or mixed farming, and be really enjoying life in our wonderful climate. You never freeze; you never roast; no mosquitoes. Write for pamphlets, maps and information about improved or uncleared land.

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\$1,500 SECURES 335 ACRES WITH THREE horses, sheep, ten cattle, hogs, poultry, feed, implements included; on improved road, handy to school, advantages: 100 acres tillable and very productive; 50-cow creek-watered pasture, about 3,000 cords wood, 100,000 ft. pine timber; eight-room house, 25-cow barn, stable, poultry house, etc. Owner called away, \$5,500; only \$1,500 cash, easy terms. See this and 700-acre farm with 34 cattle same trip. Details, both, section 7, illustrated catalog, Canadian farm bargains, Free. Strout Farm Agency, 13 B.B. King St. West, Toronto, Ont., Can.

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PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR setting, \$2

Orpingtons

McARTHUR STRAIN HATCHING EGGS, from tested, selected layers, \$2.50 for 15, 100 for \$15. G. P. White, Redvers, Sask. 18-4

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, \$2.50 15, POST-PAID. Florence MacNaughton, Craven, Sask. 18-3

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS, Clarke's prize-winning strain, \$2.00 15, \$10 100 eggs. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 19-3

Leghorns

PALMER'S FAMOUS SILVER MEDAL WINTER laying S. C. White Leghorns. Western Canadian Leghorn headquarters. Special price for June and July chicks, the best months, \$19.50 per 100; regular price \$27. Order from this ad. to ensure delivery. We specialize in long distance shipments and can ship safely to Fort William. Catalogue on request. T. W. Palmer, R.M.D. No. 4, Victoria, B.C. 19-6

BABY ROSE COMBED BROWN LEGHORN chicks, from exhibition birds, some of which took first at Swift Current, 1922. All chicks guaranteed alive at your station prepaid. 25, \$8.00; 50, \$15; 100, \$28; Sask., Man. or Alta. Put them with broody hens. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 16-5

WON SECOND PEN, PROVINCIAL LAYING contest, Indian Head, 1921, with my Single Comb, White Leghorns. Eggs, \$2.00 15; \$5.00 50; \$8.00 100. Laying strains, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Eggs, \$2.00 15. E. W. Anderson, Box 136, Fleming, Sask. 12-9

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—MY flock is culled and I am using Agricultural College cockerels. Eggs, \$2.00 15; \$4.50 50; \$7.00 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. F. Garnett, Carman, Man. 12-5

BRED-TO-LAY S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY chicks, April, \$30 per 100; May, \$25; June, \$20. Safe arrival guaranteed. White Feather Poultry Yard, Deloraine, Man. 16-5

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50 per 15, \$7.00 100. Single Comb White Leghorns, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, \$1.50 15, Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 18-5

BUFF LEGHORNS—EGGS, \$2.00 15; \$5.00 50; \$8.00 100. Hatches guaranteed. Jack Lyons, Midnapore, Alta. 18-3

TOM BARRON 282-EGG STRAIN WHITE Leghorns and Wyandottes. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15; Leghorns, \$10 per 100. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 16-2

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn hatching eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4.00; 100, \$7.00. Wesley Horn, Ardath, Sask. 16-2

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, NEW YORK laying strain, 30 eggs, \$2.50. Thos. Common, Hazel Cliffe, Sask. 16-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, SELECT- ed pens. Eggs, 15, \$2.00; 50, \$5.00. Kervall Noble, Midale, Sask. 16-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS for hatching, \$2.00 for 15, \$5.50 for 50; good laying strain. Pierre Leclerc, Marquette, Man. 14-6

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50; large, vigorous stock. Harriett Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 13-10

BLACK LEGHORNS—CONSISTENT WINNERS. Brandon fair. Hatching eggs, \$2.00 15; \$5.00 50. R. F. Stevens, Oak Lake, Man. 18-4

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING EGGS, from splendid layers, \$7.00 100. Mrs. B. Lee, Burnside, Man. 17-3

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$2.00; three settings, \$5.00; large, vigorous stock, dark strain. Milo Yearous, Cadogan, Alta. 17-3

PURE-BRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, heavy layers, \$1.50 15, \$4.50 50, \$8.00 100. C. B. Bohken, Rieton, Sask. 17-3

Anconas

SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS, 15 FOR \$1.00, 100 for \$5.00; from Dominion's champion laying strains. Gies and Howe stock. Chas. Adams, Major, Sask. 17-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB ANCONA hatching eggs, \$2.50 per 15; grand winter layers. Albert J. Leader, Carman, Man. 15-6

SINGLE COMB ANCONA PULLETS, \$2.00; eggs, \$2.50 setting. I. Williams, 469 Main St., Moose Jaw, Sask. 15-5

General Miscellaneous

CLEANING AND DYEING
of REAL MERIT

General Repairing and Fur Renovating a specialty. Give us a trial. You'll be pleased.

Write us for Price List.

ARTHUR ROSE LTD.

REGINA - SASKATOON

"If Rose Cleaned It—It's C-I-e-a-n"

What the Chiropractor Does

THE Chiropractor relieves a large percentage of human ailments by scientifically adjusting displacements in the spinal column. Write for literature.

C. J. L'AMI, CHIROPRACTOR
203 CONNAUGHT BLDG., SASKATOON

ALL-SMILE WASHING POWDER—SAFE AND labor-saving; takes dirt from anything; also good for cleaning autos, paint and radiators. For sample packet by return mail (sufficient for 12 washings), send us 20c in stamps. All-Smile Mfg. Co. Ltd., 401 Builder's Exchange, Winnipeg.

BETTER BREAD! HO-MAYDE BREAD im- prover will give you a finer, sweeter, larger loaf. Perfectly wholesome. Ask your grocer for it. Send 15 cents for a package to C. & J. Jones, Lombard St., Winnipeg.

HAY, OATS AND POTATOES FOR SALE, IN car lots. Olds U.F.A. Co-op. Assn., Olds, Alta. Phone 170. 16-6

FOR SALE—GOOD TABLE CARROTS, 50 pounds, \$1.00. H. E. Cotton, Melita, Man. 18-2

TO LET—PASTURE FOR 100 CATTLE. R. Gould, Bittern Lake, Alta.

FARM MACHINERY

100 NEW
FORD
RADIATORS

NONE BETTER
MADE. MONEY
REFUNDED IF NOT
SATISFIED.

SPECIAL \$20
With Shell \$1.50
Extra

Enormous quantities of
Used and New Auto-
motive Materials.

Wheels, Rims, Gears, Axles, Springs, Magneto-
Tires, Lamps, Etc. Largest Stock in Canada.

Parts for All Makes of Cars.

SAVE 25 TO 80 PER CENT.

AUTO WRECKING CO.

271 FORT STREET WINNIPEG

STOP WASTING CYLINDER
OIL

J. & R. SHURSEAL PISTON RINGS fit any
make of car, tractor or farm engine. Guar-
anteed to stop oil pumping and piston slap with-
out regrounding. Sizes up to 4 1/2 inches. Agents
wanted.

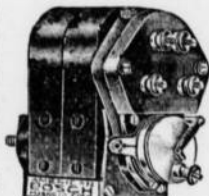
SUPER-AUTO PRODUCTS CO.

1941 SCARTH ST. REGINA, SASK.

MAGNETO REPAIRING
SEND IT TO US—IT'S OUR
SPECIALTY

Official Representatives
BOSCH, Dixie, Spiltdorf, Berling, K.-W., King-
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Magneto. We are the only official representatives
of the different makes of magnetos mentioned in
our district.

MAGNETO SERVICE STATION LTD.
14th AVE. and BROAD ST., REGINA, Sask.

Magneto
Repairs and
Replacements

WE REPAIR ALL
MAKES.

WORK GUARANTEED.
PROMPT SHIPMENT.
Acme Magneto and
Electrical Co. Ltd.
Winnipeg and Regina

THE FAMOUS .22 and
COOKEY CANUCK .25 Cal.

at your own store or
delivered to your
own post office.
any place in
Canada.

\$8.75

Every part is thor-
oughly tested and guar-
anteed. It's the finest rifle
for boy, trapper, farmer or
rancher. Don't take a substitute. Get the genuine
or order direct from us.

H. W. COOKEY MACHINE AND ARMS CO.
317-321 HOWLAND AVE. TORONTO, CAN.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—32 HORSE-POWER
Case steamer, good condition. Will take good
auto or cash. 30-60 Fairbanks-Morse kerosene
tractor, A1 condition, done threshing only; 40-64
Nichols and Shepard separator, complete with
new Garden City feeder; all good condition. Will
take clear title land or good agreement. H. E.
Gusa, Moose Jaw, Sask.

INTERNATIONAL 20 HORSE-POWER GASO-
line tractor, with five-furrow plows, steering
device, gasoline tank and truck; also three-stroke
hay press; all good running order. Livingstone
Bros., Starbuck, Man. 17-6

AULTMAN TAYLOR 25-50 TRACTOR, GUAR-
anteed A1 condition, used 90 days, \$2,500; \$1,600
cash, balance arranged. Will give purchaser
plowing to pay balance. Francis Stangler, Strath-
more, Alta. 17-5

FOR SALE—15-30 TITAN TRACTOR WITH
four stubble bottoms, Oliver automatic lift plows,
good as new, \$1,650. Immediate delivery. Alfred
Belley, Cluny, Alta. 16-6

BARGAIN—FOUR-BOTTOM DEERE TRACTOR
plow, convertible into three breaker bottoms,
extra shares, only used a few days, \$150. George
Cooke, Waldron, Sask. 17-3

SIX BREAKER BOTTOMS, COCKSHUTT,
bought 1920, only slightly used. Also extension
axle and steering device for Case 15-27. What
offer? A. W. Penner, Rossmore, Man. 17-5

SELLING—COCKSHUTT ENGINE GANG, SIX
bottoms, eight frame, good, \$250. Will exchange
for team horses. Walter Weston, Lorlie, Sask. 18-3

SELLING—JOHN DEERE 12 AND 14-INCH
breaker bottoms, \$15 each, two for \$25. Cushman
engine, \$40. All in good condition. M. Pfirmer,
Myrtle, Man. 18-2

RUMELY GAS PULL, 15-30; ADVANCE SE-
parator, 30-48. Price \$1,250, if sold within 30 days.
Also Ford ton truck, \$500. Randolph Bell, Denzil,
Sask. 19-2



Ninety Days

until harvesting starts. And during that time many farmers
will be watching Guide ads. to see where they can pick up
a good binder, water tank, gasoline tank, tractor, threshing
outfit, etc. If you have anything of this nature to sell, now
is the most likely time to find a buyer for it.

A LITTLE CLASSIFIED AD.

In The Guide will bring you a bunch of enquiries; you can then make the sale
to suit yourself. Even ninety days is a short time—you should have your ad.
running any time now to give it a chance.

See top of first classified page for full instructions.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

FOR SALE—COCKSHUTT EIGHT-FURROW
gang, five breaker bottoms and seven stubble.
Price \$150 cash. John Colerain, Blaine Lake,
Sask. 19-2

SELLING—IMPROVED OLIVER SIX-FURROW
engine gang, six stubble, five breaker bottoms,
\$200. Would exchange for six-furrow engine disc
plow. H. V. Ferriss, Box 24, Dropmore, Man.

SALE—NEW INTERNATIONAL 10-FOOT TAN-
dem engine disc, \$150 cash. H. Milloy, Manor,
Sask. 19-4

FOR SALE—SEVEN H.P. MARINE ENGINE,
in first-class condition. Cheap. Equipment for
boat also. J. Roberts, Fairfax, Man.

WANTED—COMPLETE SECOND-HAND
Forker cultivator, sections, 34 four-inch foot.
E. Grainger, Ogema, Sask. 18-3

SELLING—SIDE-DELIVERY RAKE AND
loader, \$150, f.o.b. Expanse. Box 60, Expanse,
Sask. 18-2

SELLING—DANE TWO-HORSE HAY BALER,
good condition. Cash \$175. William Craig,
Ridgville, Man. 18-2

SELLING—SIX-FRAME RUMELY ENGINE
gang, four breaker, four stubble bottoms. Snap,
\$95. W. Carroll, Major, Sask. 16-4

RONALD SMITH FOUR-HORSE CULTIVATOR.
Sell or trade for small engine. What offers? A. T.
Jones, Quill Lake, Sask. 16-5

SELLING—15-30 INTERNATIONAL TRACTOR,
also five-disc plow. Guy Martin, Gildren, Sask.
17-5

SELLING—HART-PARR 20-40 TRACTOR. E.
Garland, Forrest, Man. 17-2

WANTED—PULLEY FOR FORDSON TRAC-
tor. Box 35, Holdfast, Sask.

PRODUCE

SHIP US YOUR EGGS DIRECT BY EXPRESS
as you do cream. Highest cash prices. Prompt
returns. Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries
Ltd. Cold storages at Melfort, Melville, North
Battleford, Regina, Saskatoon, Weyburn, Yorkton.
Twenty-eight creameries in Saskatchewan. 19-5

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND
poultry—As I am retiring from business about
May 15 do not ship anything to me after this
advertisement appears. E. Kirby, Avenue A,
Saskatoon, Sask.

Poultry and Eggs Wanted

Hens	20c-22c
Chickens	18c-20c
Turkeys, 8 lbs. to 15 lbs.	28c
Ducks	28c
Eggs	Highest Market Price

Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates prepaid to any
part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan. Money orders
mailed daily.

THE ROYAL PRODUCE COMPANY
97 AIKINS STREET WINNIPEG

Goose Gossip

Continued from Page 17

the ones first out, roll them in a warm
woolen cloth and leave them in a box
by the stove for hours. As soon as
ready move hen and all to the coop.
We like to surround the coop with four
10-inch boards nailed at corners, and
every day or two this (with coop) can
be shifted forward the length of itself
and fresh, clean pasture is provided.

In 24 to 30 hours they will be picking
off the short green grass and may be
given their first meal, which should be
bread soaked in sweet milk and sprink-
led over with fine sand. That and water
is about all they will touch for the first
ten days. They are not subject to bowel
troubles, but some charcoal is beneficial
mixed in occasionally, and any feed
they will accept will seldom hurt them.
They require lots of drinking water, but
don't leave it round in open dishes, for
they drown very easily and in very
little. Provide shade in very hot
weather. In about two weeks the hen
and all may be permitted to roam at
will, and when well feathered out you
can fairly see them grow. They thrive
better if kept from swimming water till
three or four months old, and if their
care is entrusted to one person who is
fond of the work and handles them
often, they become very tame, know
him on sight, and the following year
when laying no excitement will be
shown when the eggs are taken from
under them.

27 50 American
Upward **CREAM**
SEPARATOR

On trial. Easy run-
ning, easily cleaned.
Skims warm or cold
milk. Different from
picture which shows larger capac-
ity machines. Get our plan of easy
MONTHLY PAYMENTS
and handsome free catalog. Ship-
ments made promptly from Win-
nipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont., and
St. John, N. B. Whether dairy is
large or small, write today.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
Box 6210 Bainbridge, N. Y.

WHITE BLOSSOM
SWEET CLOVER

Shipped direct to
Western Farmers

WE are shipping choice,
re-cleaned White Bloss-
som Sweet Clover to
Western Farmers at \$6.00 per
bushel, f.o.b. Stouffville, On-
tario. Bags extra at 40c each.
This Clover will not winter kill
like other clovers. It grows
early in spring and very fast,
making an abundance of hay if
cut between June 15 and
July 1. For pasture it sur-
passes all other clovers and
will grow and do well on almost
any soil.
Sow from 15 to 20 pounds to
the acre.
Order immediately for this
spring planting. We will be
pleased to mail samples and
quote price delivered your
station.

TODD & COOK

Seed Merchants

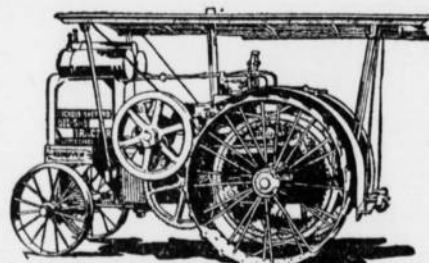
STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

Reference: The Bank of Nova Scotia,
Stouffville, Ont.

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the case, how lame the
horse or what other treatment failed, try
Fleming's Spavin and Ring-
bone Paste, \$2.00 a Bottle.
One application usually enough. In-
tended only for established cases of
Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone.
Money back if it fails. Write for
Fleming's Vest-Pocket Vet-
erinary Adviser. It is FREE.

Fleming Bros., 47 Church St, Toronto

Nichols-Shepard
Oil-Gas Tractor

An Even, Steady, Strong power
like a big steam engine is what the
Nichols-Shepard Oil-Gas Tractor
produces.

There must be no lack of power
to make a thresher do good work.

The little light tractor does not
furnish the right power.

The Nichols-Shepard Oil-Gas
Tractor does.

It is designed to give the thresh-
man the ideal power, and does it.

Slugging, or momentary overloads
do not kill it.

It burns either gasoline, kerosene
or distillate at all loads with economy
and effectiveness.

It lasts for years. It starts easily
in cold weather.

It also fills every place in general
tractor work.

Built for Service, and is not a
plaything.

Write for Free Circulars

Nichols & Shepard Co.

(In Continuous Business Since 1848)

Builders exclusively of Red River Special
Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam
and Oil-Gas Traction Engines.

Battle Creek, Michigan

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., May 5, 1922
WHEAT—Re-selling of long lines of May wheat in local market by leading American interests and scattered selling by producers has resulted in a decline of around 5 cents from the recent high level. Export business has been of comparatively small proportions apparently, and deliveries of No. 3 Northern on the contract month have been very heavy. This grain is being shipped East, the buyers of the option apparently fully expecting delivery of that particular grade. Lower grades are particularly heavy, the discounts being the widest of the year at the present moment. Some small lots of No. 4 Northern are being traded in at these levels. Future trend depends largely on demand from overseas, which is not good just at the moment.

OATS—Market has been firm during the past week, considerable quantities of oats being worked for export, and a keen demand for all grades of cash oats has existed. Stocks are fairly large and a continued good export demand would seem necessary to maintain present values.

BARLEY—Dull and featureless market during past week. Practically no demand for this grain and market has been dull affair as a result, No. 3 C.W. barley being applied on sales of May future while other grades are commanding slight premiums.

FLAX—Generally firm, with small trade on local market and considerable re-selling by holders of May contract. Influence of South American markets responsible for considerable strength here.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Mar. 1 to Mar. 6 inclusive	1	2	3	4	5	6	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
May 140	141	142	141	139	137	138	172	
July 139	138	139	138	136	135	137	144	
Oats—								
May 51	52	53	52	52	52	51	41	
July 51	51	51	51	51	51	51	50	42
Barley—								
May 68	69	69	68	68	67	68	73	
July 67	68	69	68	68	68	67	72	
Flax—								
May 250	249	249	249	248	246	247	160	
July 249	249	249	250	248	245	246	164	
Rye—								
May 106	107	106	106	107	106	106	158	

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern \$1.61½ to \$1.68½; No. 1 northern, \$1.60½ to \$1.64½; No. 2 dark northern \$1.58½ to \$1.64½; No. 2 northern, \$1.57½ to \$1.60½; No. 3 northern, \$1.49½ to \$1.56½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.61½ to \$1.63½; No. 1 hard \$1.51½ to \$1.54½. Durum—No. 1 amber \$1.34½ to \$1.39½; No. 1 durum \$1.29½ to \$1.34½; No. 2 amber, \$1.31½ to \$1.36½; No. 2, \$1.26½ to \$1.30½; No. 3, \$1.22½ to \$1.27½. Corn—No. 2 yellow 57½c to 57½c; No. 3 yellow 55½c to 56½c; No. 2 mixed 56½c to 57½c; No. 3 mixed 54½c to 55½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 36½c to 37½c; No. 3 white, 36½c to 37½c; No. 4 white, 34½c to 35½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 62c to 64c; medium to good, 58 to 61c; lower grades, 53c to 57c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.03 to \$1.03½. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.87 to \$2.89.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department U.G.G. Ltd., report as follows for the week ending May 5, 1922.

Receipts this week: Cattle 1,788; hogs 2,149; sheep 27.

A light run of cattle coupled with a very keen demand on all butcher stuff offering made one of the most active cattle markets of the year this past week. Substantial premiums were paid on light-weight butcher cattle, the top being one load of 725 pound baby beefs at 9 cents. Heavy steers sold under a slightly better demand at 7½c for tops. The market outlook for cattle is good, and an active market is certain to prevail for the balance of this month. Stockers and feeders are also selling a quarter to half dollar per hundred higher this week.

Following are a few representative sales made by us on butcher cattle during the past week:

24 baby beefs from Kenton, 9c per lb.; 2 heifers from Harding, 9c; 1 heifer from Minto, 8c; 4 steers from Clanwilliam, 8c; 3 steers from McAuley, 8c; 1 steer from Brancepeth, 7½c; 9 steers from Minto, 7½c; 3 steers from Clanwilliam, 7½c; 4 steers from McAuley, 7½c; 2 steers from Melfort, 7½c.

Hogs have sold at 12½c and 12½c all week. The demand still continues for good sheep and lambs. Sheep of light weights are selling at 8c to 9c and lambs at 12c to 15c per lb., according to finish.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:
 Prime butcher steers \$8.00 to \$8.50
 Choice export steers 7.00 to 7.50
 Good to choice steers 6.50 to 7.50
 Medium to good steers 5.50 to 6.50
 Common steers 4.50 to 5.25
 Choice butcher heifers 6.50 to 7.50
 Fair to good heifers 5.50 to 6.50
 Medium heifers 4.50 to 5.50

WHEAT PRICES

May 1 to May 6 inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
May 1	140	140	133	121	110	99
2	148	141	134	122	111	100
3	146	142	135	120	109	99
4	146	140	131	119	109	98
5	144	138	132	117	107	96
6	142	137	130	118	108	97
Week Ago	145	140	131	120	109	98
Year Ago	183	181	177	163	152	141

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur,
 May 1 to May 6, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	2 CW		3 CW		OATS Ex d		1 Fd		2 Fd		3 CW		4 CW		BARLEY Rej.		Fd	FLAX		RYE	
		1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW										
May 1	87½	53½	49½	49½	48½	45½	68½	66½	60½	60	250	246	230	106½								
2	88½	54½	50½	50½	48½	46½	69½	67½	61½	60½	249½	245½	229½	107½								
3	87	54	50	50½	48½	46	69	67	61	60	249	245	229	106½								
4	86	53½	49½	49½	47½	45½	68½	66½	60½	59½	249½	245½	229½	106								
5	84½	53	49	49½	47½	45½	68½	66½	61½	59½	248½	244½	228½	107								
6	85½	53½	49½	50½	47½	45½	67½	65½	61½	59½	246	242	226	106½								
Week Ago	86½	53	46½	49½	47½	45½	68½	66½	60½	59½	248½	245	227½	106½								
Year Ago	...	41½	38½	38½	36½	33½	73½	68½	55½	54½	160	156	128	158								

Choice stock heifers.....	3.00 to 4.00
Choice butcher cows.....	5.00 to 5.50
Fair to good cows.....	4.00 to 5.00
Breedy stock cows.....	2.25 to 3.25
Canner cows.....	1.50 to 2.50
Choice veal calves.....	8.00 to 11.00
Common calves.....	3.00 to 6.00

POULTRY AND EGGS

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Market easy with increased supplies. Jobbers reported offering country shippers 25c to 25½c loss off, jobbing extras 32c to 35c, firsts 29c to 30c, seconds 26c to 27c, retail extras 40c, firsts 32c to 35c, seconds 28c. There were 14 inspections during the week in the prairie provinces.

MOOSE JAW, REGINA AND SASKATOON—Eggs: Moose Jaw receipts heavy. Jobbers quoting country shippers 25½c loss off cases included, jobbing 28c, retail 30c to 35c. A graded car is rolling to Quebec, on a basis of 28½c for extras, 26½c for firsts and 23c for seconds. Regina and Saskatoon receipts show a considerable increase over the previous week, jobbers quoting country shippers 24c loss off, jobbing at 26c. About 1,000 cases were placed in storage during the past week. In the North Battleford section receipts are heavy with a considerable quantity going into storage. Jobbers paying country shippers 22½c, retailing 25c. Poultry—Very small quantity offering, price 18c live weight.

CALGARY—Eggs: Receipts generous during the past week, quality has not been satisfactory and dealers have decided to buy on grade only. Jobbers quoting extras 28c, firsts 23c, seconds 18c.

WOOL MARKET LETTER

The British Australian Wool Realization Association, which was formed to take over the surplus wool stocks of the British government, has just issued a statement, summarizing total stocks of wool as of March 31. This total reaches 555,000,000 pounds of wool, of which the large percentage is cross-bred. While this is still a large holding of wool, it offers encouragement in that it is considerably reduced from the original amount held, and that it is gradually being liquidated. With this out of the way, wool markets should return to normal conditions, particularly on cross-bred wools, which for the past year or more have been selling below pre-war values.

From the recent course of counts in England an obvious deduction to be made is that confidence in the soundness of wool values has been fully restored. The buying of wools at the last sales has been general and wools throughout the list have been well taken up. In cross-breds, or in the grades corresponding to Canadian low combing, low medium and medium, a very fair business has been done lately at hardening rates. Predictions are that prices at the coming London sales will be firm and higher.

The proposed tariff on wools going into the United States, of 33c per pound scoured content, if put into effect means an even higher rate per grease pound for the bulk of Canadian wool than that carried under the present Emergency Tariff, and which is 15c per pound on wool in the grease. Under the proposed tariff wools shrinking in cleaning form 39 per cent to 42 per cent, and which covers a good part of such wools as are grown in Ontario, Quebec and the maritime provinces, the new duty would be 19.5c per pound. Of such wools as grown in Western Canada, and when the shrinkage averages somewhat higher than in the East, wools shrinking from 45 per cent to 48 per cent, the duty would be 17.5 cents per pound. From 48 per cent to 51 per cent, 16.5c per pound; from 51 per cent to 54 per cent, 15.5c per pound, and on wools shrinking from 57 per cent to 60 per cent, 13.5c per pound.

The market quotations today on Canadian well graded wool, depending upon shrinkage, quality and character, are: Fine, 27c to 30c; fine medium, 23c to 25c; medium, 20c to 23c; low medium, 17c to 20c; low combing, 13c to 16c; coarse, 11c to 14c.

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